

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops are reported in good condition and the harvest outturn is generally fair.

In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is again reported from the Southern Mahratta Country; preparations for *kharif* has begun in some districts; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in parts of Dharwar. In the Bengal Presidency the rainfall has been general throughout the Province; it has been very beneficial for standing crops and has greatly facilitated the cultivation of autumn crops. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the mango crop by the hail and high wind of the past week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in two districts; the outturn of the *rabi* harvest is reported to have been good. Slight rain is also reported from four districts of the Punjab; the harvest is well in hand and a good outturn is expected.

There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, but prospects are good; winnowing is in progress in several districts, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun in places. In Assam there has been good rain in all districts; paddy is being cut in one district and ploughing and sowings are in progress. In Mysore and Coorg there has been rain in all districts and standing crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories preparations for *kharif* still continue. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 2nd)		
Bellary ...	89 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	44 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, yield 9 to 12 annas; small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	53 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>rabi</i> thriving; cholera and cattle-disease in parts; fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna ...	61 (average of two stations).	Standing crops good; harvest castor, <i>rabi</i> , Bengal gram, <i>varagu</i> , and maize, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; cholera continues in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good; water available; harvest paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	25 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, outturn above average in two and average in one taluk; cholera, fever, and small-pox continue in parts; fever more general.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholam</i> , and gingelly seed, outturn below average; cholera continues.
Madura ...	92 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	121 (average of thirteen stations).	Preparations for first crop commenced in several taluks; third crop progressing in parts; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease continue in parts; small-pox in all taluks.
Travancore ...	352	Ploughing and sowing in progress; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(May 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	Nil	Strong monsoon winds and great duststorm; small-pox decreasing in Kurrachee and prevalent now in the following localities.—Bagdadi lines, old town Sadr Bazar quarters, 1 fresh case, 2 deaths from 20th to 27th April, total to latter date 471 cases, 119 deaths, remaining sick 34; disease in twelve villages in districts, 52 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 60 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 30th 5 feet 8 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Sehwan 30, 38 and 46 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34 and 38 lbs., and in Jati 20, 40 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops still continue; <i>kharif</i> operations have commenced; <i>matar</i> (peas) crop is reported to have suffered from insects in Moro and Sakrand, wheat from mildew in Shahdampur; small-pox in eight and fever and cattle-disease in five talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cholera and cattle-disease in Sanand continue; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 20 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Sugarcane planting in Kadi in progress; small-pox in Vijapur, Nausari, and Baroda city; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat, daily average deaths 3; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nagli</i> 51 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Cholera continues, deaths in Násik 44, in taluka 150, in Sinnar 14, in Igatpuri 3, and in Peint 13; wheat 27, <i>bajri</i> 32, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° warm on 25th to 2° warm on 27th, and then gradually fell to 1° cool on 1st; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal from 25th to 29th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly on 29th and 30th, wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	.....	About 50 cholera cases in Purandhar, Junnar, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas, 26 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 42 and <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly finished; cholera in Parner, Sangamner, and Rahuri talukas; cattle-disease in Parner and Shrigonda talukas; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 48 lbs. in Sangamner; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	.....	Cholera in one or two villages of each taluka of the district, out of 92 cases, 35 fatal; cattle-disease in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas; <i>juari</i> 64 lbs. 16 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain general; 2 inches in Petta Nargund; heavy in seven and slight in four talukas.	Harvesting of late crops almost completed; cotton picking in progress; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of Petta Nargund; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·61; Sirsi, 2·45; Hallial, 2·14.	Second crop harvest nearly completed on coast, preparing ground for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants springing up; small-pox in three talukas and fever in two; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather seasonable; one case of cholera reported in Rajkot, cholera reappeared in Katda Nayani and disappeared from Malia; small-pox in Dhrol and Godka; measles in Rajkot; <i>bajri</i> 30 and <i>juari</i> 36 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	3·41	Weather rainy, with high wind at intervals; prospects of crops improving; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease not yet abated; small-pox and cow-pox reported from Garjanian.
Dacca ...	5·03	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy going on, of barley nearly completed; rain has done much good to standing crops and to ploughing and sowing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 2·78	No crops on the ground; low lands being prepared for <i>amun</i> paddy; prospects appear fair; public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrackpore sub-division and other parts of district.
Moorshedabad ...	·25	Land being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; more rain still wanted; isolated cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Rajshahye ...	.....	Rain has been of advantage, more still wanted.
Burdwan ...	2·96	Rain has done much good; ploughing proceeding; health tolerable; fever and cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	4·82	Rain has done much good; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	·57	Prospects good; rain very beneficial to young rice and indigo, more wanted; mango crop considerably damaged by high wind; public health improving.
Purneah ...	1·06	Ploughing going on; more rain wanted; health good.
Patna ...	·16	<i>Rabi</i> crops cut; sugarcane growing splendidly; a good deal of cholera in Patna city, sporadic cases reported from Barrh sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·70	Rain has done much good to standing crops; prices rising slightly; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Clouds are seen now and then; weather very hot for the season; mango crop doing well, but rain would do good; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported from the interior; general health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather hot, with strong south wind; ploughing in progress; harvesting of <i>dalua</i> rice nearly over; cotton and castor in flower; public health good.
General Remarks. —There has been more or less rain almost throughout these provinces, accompanied with high wind and in some places with hail; rain has been very favourable for standing crops and has greatly helped cultivation of autumn crops, but more is still wanted in some parts,—on the other hand high wind and hail are said to have caused considerable damage to mango crop; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy has commenced; sporadic cases of cholera still reported from several places and of small-pox from some; cholera cases are said to be rather numerous in Nuddea, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; fever in Nuddea on the increase.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 1st)	No rain	Weather very warm; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady; outturn of harvest good, except mustard.
Allahabad (" 2nd)	.....	Weather very hot and dry; slight cholera in tahsil Handia; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (April 30th)	.....	Short thunderstorm at close of week, which has done some damage; threshing going on, outturn good; some small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; supplies abundant; prices fluctuating; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle-disease of a mild type continues.
Agra (May 1st)	No rain	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	Slight partial shower	Outturn of harvest good; general health good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Heat increasing; harvest over, excellent outturn; new wheat coming into market for report; health good; prices easy.
Kumaun (" ")	Rain in parts of district.	Rain has done much good; <i>rabi</i> being reaped; crop good in some parts, but on the whole poor; prices stationary, and health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	East winds; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; public health good.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane being planted out; general health good; cattle-disease in a mild form reported in three tahsils.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; small-pox still bad in Sitapur tahsil.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> nearly harvested; heat increasing; small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareilly (April 30th)	.....	Weather seasonable, wind easterly; health of people and condition of cattle good; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore (May 1st)	No rain	Small-pox and fever in town and five parganas; <i>rabi</i> harvested; markets well supplied with grain; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health generally good, but small-pox still lingers in parts; a few cases of cattle-disease reported.
Punjab—(May 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain is reported to have fallen in Bareilly and Kumaun, elsewhere the weather has been warm and seasonable; some damage has been caused by thunderstorm in Gorakhpur; the outturn of the <i>rabi</i> harvest has been good; slight cholera is reported in tahsil Handia, and small-pox prevails in a considerable number of districts.
Hissar ...	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera in the district; harvesting nearly over; slight rise in prices.
Umballa ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues, expected outturn good; prices falling.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Harvesting continues, good outturn expected; health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; some damage has been caused to crops in nine villages of the Ferozepore tahsil; prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	.....	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; preparation being made for <i>kharif</i> sowings; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (May 1st)	.....	Weather very hot, with occasional clouds; prospects good; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings begun; health good; prices steady.
Saugor (April 30th)	.....	Weather very warm; reaping finished; winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather warm and close; winnowing continues; prices steady; health fair.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather very warm and cloudy; winnowing progressing; prices stationary.
Raipur (April 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; small-pox prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 26th)	.....	Heat intense; land being prepared for rice sowings; small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in all tahsils; prices rising.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather very warm; sugarcane promising; health good; prices stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot and cloudy occasionally; prospects good; prices steady; small-pox in a few districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (April 25th)		
Akyab ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 1·35 inches; 16 deaths from cholera in town, 12 in district; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 5 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Public health good in town; 15 deaths from cholera in district; 14 deaths of cattle in one township.
Prome ...	.....	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 2·69 inches; public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	.....	Total rainfall 2·26 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 in district, otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Except some fatal cases of cholera in Akyab and Bassein districts and of small-pox in Rangoon, public health of province satisfactory; cattle-disease insignificant.		
British Burma— (April 28th)		
Akyab ...	2·53	Total rainfall 3·18 inches; 11 deaths from cholera in town, 7 in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 4·53 inches; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	.....	Three deaths in town and 20 in district from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	·52	Total rainfall ·52; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 3·69 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good.
Toungoo ...	2·30	Total rainfall 4·56 inches; 2 deaths from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Except a little cholera and small-pox here and there, public health is satisfactory; a few deaths from cattle-disease in several districts; weather sultry.		
Assam—(May 2nd)		
Gauhati ...	1·55	Weather getting hot; cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior of the district; river rising; <i>ahu</i> crops doing well.
Sylhet ...	2·84	<i>Boro</i> paddy being cut, good outturn expected; cultivation for <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> crops going on apace; sowings commenced; cholera still bad in places.
Cachar ...	1·58	Weather very hot; ploughing for <i>dumahi</i> and <i>asra</i> crops commenced; 10 deaths from small-pox, and deaths of 36 cattle from cattle-disease reported from Kotigora; common rice 21 $\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; general health somewhat improved by the break in the weather.
Dibrugarh ...	0·21	Weather warm; prospects of <i>ahu dhan</i> good; cholera still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	·45	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mysore ...	·55	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Mercara ...	2·25	The showers have brought out the coffee and cardamom blossoms in North Coorg; the <i>vysakh</i> rice crop in Surlabimut-nad is coming well into ear, and paddy has been sown in Zelsavershime; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevalent in Mercara taluk and small-pox in Padinalknad.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts ranging from 2·81 to 1·50; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good; prospects of season favourable; no material change in prices of grain.		
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 2nd)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>tabi</i> crop nearly concluded; preparation for <i>kharif</i> continues; small-pox still prevalent; cholera abating; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 26½ and tur 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 2nd)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal; prospects favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still lingering in Gwalior and surrounding villages.
Sutna ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; small-pox still lingering.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Public health good; prices of gram rising.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 2nd)	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi (April 29th)	.....	Wells fairly full; health good; weather hot, but no hot winds yet.
Marwar (" 27th)	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; fever and small-pox prevail; crop being cut; clear hot winds blowing, heat intense; prices stationary.
Meywar ( " " )	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops harvested; weather seasonable.
Harowti ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest average; health good.
Jhallawar (" 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; a little small-pox.
Ajmere (May 1st)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore	.....	First harvesting completed, outturn average; health good; prices steady.
Bhurlpore	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 1st)	.....	Health good; cholera in one tahsil; crops gathered; prices steady.
Nepal—(April 26th)		
Katmandu ...	1.94	Prospects good; intermittent rain and thunderstorm during the past week.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 3rd
May, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 3rd May, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bairash Millet (Choo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	5 14	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	21 3	22 13	19 10	...	23 13	23 3	23 13	22 13	21 13
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	...	26 14	29 13	...	...	...
	Godavary	10 13	...	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	...	14 13	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	7 13	10 13	16 3	...	...	...	15 6	16 11	19 6	16 0	17 14	20 2	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 0	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	26 14	25 530	030	631	1434	14
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	30 2	33 033	033	28 330	218 14	14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	15 0	13 0	15 2	16 3	41 3	41 335	033	1333	1333	1333
	Bellary	18 3	17 5	15 13	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	34 3	33 1032	1431	331	331	230
	Karnool	15 3	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	22 5	23 024	826	626	626	626
	Madras	11 5	11 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 3	15 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 6	16 8	16 10	16 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	16 13	17 5	16 14	18 13	24 10	25 8	...	28 0	29 1131	1131
	South Arcot	9 6	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	18 13	19 3	18 13	38 3	38 338	338	332	1034	1332
	Tanjore	11 0	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	19 8	20 5	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	033	030
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	16 3	18 13	18 13	16 11	34 0	32 628	532	532	532	532
	Madura	12 2	12 8	10 14	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	18 10	18 10	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	9 3	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	27 13	27 13	26 230	331	1335	1335
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	16 5	18 8	18 820	021	021	019	019
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	29 2	30 1429	229	826	822	822
	Salem	13 10	12 11	11 14	...	...	...	16 13	15 8	15 0	17 14	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	9 14	...	...	...	9 11	10 3	10 11	13 3	14 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 3	16 3	16 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 9	10 9	10 15	19 2	16 8	21 6	7 12	7 10	7 12	13 1	13 6	13 8	21 4	19 920	016	117	818	818
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 8	8 0	19 8	19 818	818	816	016	015
	Kaira	11 14	11 7	12 12	22 14	22 14	21 5	10 11	10 0	9 2	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 13	18 1320	014	1414	914	914
	Surat	11 13	12 1	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 10	7 9	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 5	19 515	515	914	314	311
	Branch	12 10	12 10	9 7	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 8	13 7	13 7	12 13	17 9	17 915	915	414	114	115
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 1018	1015	015	015	015
	Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 0	15 12	17 3	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 4	10 0	12 10	10 15	20 0	18 925	816	1516	019	019
	Nasik	12 13	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 622	622	18	618	621
	Ahmednagar	14 4	14 4	13 2	12 4	12 0	...	9 9	9 9	9 7	12 11	12 11	14 11	27 4	27 427	428	420	621	023
	Poona	14 15	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	11 0	9 13	11 0	12 4	11 9	12 4	23 15	26 1526	1526	218	618	620
	Sholapur	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 13	34 8	34 833	833	1027	225	1227
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	21 0	21 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 0	21 528	019	618	1223	1223
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	22 0	21 528	019	618	1223	1223
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	11 0	23 0	24 028	028	328	028	027
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0	28 028	028	328	028	027
	Ratnagiri	12 0	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 10	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13	20 1320	1314	1114	1112	1112
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 12	15 0	22 13	26 1026	1016	017	1216	1216
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	10 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	26 1026	1016	017	1216	1216
PENJAB.	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 711	311	311	311	311
	Asirgarh	15 5	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 8	14 0	14 0	13 4	16 0	16 016	017	214	414	514
	Baroda	10 2	9 12	12 0	13 11	13 11	14 9	9 7	9 2	8 9	11 12	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 016	017	214	414	514
	Disa	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 14	7 6	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	19 0	20 019	019	017	017	020
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 019	019	017	017	020
	Nasirabad	15 5	15 12	17 8	23 0	22 10	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 5	23 828	018	1319	019	019
	Rajkot	14 14	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 818	816	014	1215	014
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	25 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	30 030	032	028	028	032
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 022	022	018	018	017
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	26 027	026	023	024	024
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	14 10	26 0	25 6	29 1	12 0	13 0	12 4	19 0	18 0	17 12	28 0	26 624	027	427	427	427
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	29 8	29 8	31 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	29 8	29 829	828	024	824	824
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 1	12 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 13	...	...	...	18 12	18 13	18 13
	Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burawan	15 7	14 9	16 0	26 4	20 0	35 0	18 12	19 8	29 0	24 12	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancorah	14 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	24 0	21 0	22 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions, retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneeungee 13 seers.

b Retail price of salt at Calcutta 11 seers, Onda, Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers, and Sonamukhi 12 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-3 to 16 seers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

^d In Ghatal retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
^e In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbho, Baira), Pennisetum Spont.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
BENGAL—continued.	<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	15 5	14 9	14 9	23 2	20 0	26 14	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	16 0	13 5	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 8	12 5	20 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	15 3	15 3	16 13	...	...	32 0	16 13	16 1	21 5	18 4	18 4	22 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagore	15 12	16 0	15 3	14 8	13 4	22 13	18 0	19 4	23 4	20 0	23 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	18 0	18 0	18 12	37 8	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	18 12	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	13 8	19 14	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	19 8	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 6	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
	Dacca	14 8	14 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	53 0	16 4	15 12	21 4	19 0	19 4	29 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	...
	Furzedpore	24 0	22 0	22 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	26 8	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Behar.</i>																		
	Patna	17 8	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0	22 0	19 8	24 8	24 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 0	15 0	44 0	35 0	28 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	21 0	21 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	16 8	16 8	15 8	30 0	32 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	18 8	22 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Chumpan	16 0	16 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 10	18 14	19 14	33 9	27 13	31 8	13 9	14 11	20 0	15 12	16 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	17 11	25 4	31 9	37 14	15 12	16 6	20 3	18 15	17 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Orissa.</i>																		
	Cuttack	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 7	26 4	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	26 9	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>																		
	<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
	Hazaribagh	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leharduggs	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	...	34 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-8 to 42 seers per rupee.

† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-1 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochtea and Ranaghat 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sathkha 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

|| In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Hongong 13 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 13 seers.

* Retail prices of salt at Balgunge 11-8 seers and Nilpore 12 seers.

† In Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 10 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

§ Retail price of salt at Kurugong 8 seers.

¶ Retail price of salt at Fallicotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.

|| In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Guaundo 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bagla 9 seers.

† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers and Atea 12 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHs.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kharu, Veragu, Bawra, Cheena, Corallo, Bura, wa, Nagree), Pannam Miliacum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.																		
									Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.	Present fort- night.	Past fort- night.	Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.																
																		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Central Districts.						
...	20	0	17	12	24	10	90	0	90	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	14	0	14	9	13	8	Calcutta	...	...	
...	16	0	...	...	19	0	18	0	20	0	90	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	13	5	13	5	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	
...	24	9	24	9	26	0	...	...	...	...	3	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	11	10	11	10	12	13	Nuddea	...	...	
...	15	0	14	0	...	...	180	0	180	0	...	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	Khoolna	...	...
...	20	0	18	0	22	8	120	0	120	0	110	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	11	4	11	8	11	8	Jessore	...	...
...	27	0	22	0	32	0	140	0	120	0	120	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	12	4	12	8	10	0	Moorshedabad	...	...
...	17	8	16	12	17	12	160	0	180	0	160	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	11	12	11	8	...	...	Dinapore	...	...
...	26	4	22	8	28	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	8	9	...	...	3	1	0	11	4	12	0	13	0	Rajshahye	...	...
...	20	0	16	0	20	0	110	0	110	0	135	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	4	0	0	11	14	11	14	9	8	Rungpore	...	...
...	18	12	15	0	21	12	67	8	67	8	67	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	2	8	11	4	10	8	12	0	Bogra	...	...
...	18	0	18	0	23	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	4	0	3	2	6	...	11	4	12	6	12	0	Pubna	...	...	
10	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	128	0	128	0	160	0	4	8	0	4	6	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	Darjeeling	...	...
...	16	0	14	8	16	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Jalpaiguri	...	...
...	16	13	16	13	24	5	80	0	90	0	91	4	3	2	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	12	4	12	8	12	4	Dacca	...	...
...	16	0	16	8	16	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	1	3	12	0	12	0	12	0	Furzedpore	...	...
...	18	0	18	0	21	0	120	0	120	0	100	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	3	11	0	13	0	13	0	10	9	Backergunge	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	11	12	11	8	12	0	Mymensingh	...	...
...	15	8	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	12	4	12	4	11	0	Tipperah	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	80	0	120	0	80	0	4	0	4	4	0	2	11	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	Chittagong	...	...
...	13	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	2	0	4	6	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	Noakhally	...	...
...	320	0	320	0	320	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...
...	14	0	14	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	4	0	...	11	0	11	0	10	0	Hill Tipperah	...	...	
...	29	8	29	8	42	8	130	0	130	0	130	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	15	6	10	8	10	8	9	1	Patna	Behar.	...	
...	22	0	21	0	29	0	180	0	180	0	120	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	0	12	0	11	8	Gya	...	...
...	28	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	12	8	12	8	12	0	Shahabad	...	...
...	29	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	12	8	12	8	12	0	Durbhanga	...	...
0	0	40	0	40	0	20	8	20	0	28	0	160	0	160	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	Mozafferpore	...	...
...	22	0	22	0	29	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Saran	...	...
3	0	32	0	33	0	28	0	26	0	31	0	160	0	160	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	11	0	11	0	Chumpran	...	...
...	22	0	20	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0	3	5	0	...	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	Monghyr	...	...
...	27	14	26	12	34	10	126	0	126	0	126	0	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	13	0	12	12	12	1	9	3	Bhagalpur	...	...
...	25	4	26	8	32	13	151	8	138	14	138	14	3	0	6	3	2	9	3	0	0	12	10	12	10	11	5	Purneah	...	...
...	19	0	18	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	...	10	0	10	8	10	8	10	0	Maldah	...	...
...	28	0	20	0	25	0	160	0	140	0	120	0	3	10	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	10	8	11	0	9	0	Southal Pergunnahs	...	...
...	20	0	17	0	22	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	6	0	3	7	0	3	12	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	Cuttack	Orissa.	...	
...	18	6	15	11	17	0	105	0	108	0	105	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	6	0	11	4	11	4	11	0	Pooree	...	...
...	12	0	16	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	10	8	12	8	13	0	Balasore	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																																	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	
7	0	27	0	36	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	7	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	11	0	10	0	Hazaribagh
...	40	0	38	0	17	0	16	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	10	0	10	0	Lohardugga
...	24	0	24	0	24	0	160	0	160	0	180	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Singbhoom	...	...
...	20	0	22	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	10	8	10	8	11	0	Manbhoom	...	...

BENGAL—continued.

f In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12-8 seers.

g Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathazare and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

h The interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.

i The sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhaboon 11 seers.

j In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

k In the interior retail price of salt in some places is 12 seers, and in other places 11 seers.

l In Gopalgunge retail price of salt is 12 seers.

m In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-8 seers and Jamui 11-12 seers.

o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpore 10-8 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Kaseengunge) 11 seers.

q In Godda retail prices of salt 10 seers.

r In Khordha retail price of salt is 14 seers.

s In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

t Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Kharruckdiha 12 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers and Burabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar).			Burrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra).								
DISTRICTS.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	9 2	11 6	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	24 10	22 12	24 10	29 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dén	18 8	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	0 24	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24
	Saharanpur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	21 0	23 0	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 12	13 12	14 5	36 4	36 4	4 30	4 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	18 8	33 0	28 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	0 23	8 25	0 23	8 25	0 23	8 25	0 23	8 25	0 23	
	Bulandshahr	20 0	20 0	19 14	30 0	28 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	10 10	27 0	28 0	0 26	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	
	Aligarh	17 4	17 12	19 0	26 8	24 8	26 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	11 0	16 8	26 8	28 0	0 26	8 22	0 22	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Kumaun	12 8	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	18 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	19 11	18 0	18 9	32 1	32 10	27 9	11 4	11 8	12 6	13 12	13 8	12 15	32 6	30 0	6 27	0 22	8 23	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21
	Moradabad	21 4	18 12	21 9	31 14	30 10	30 0	10 10	11 4	8 2	15 0	16 4	14 6	31 4	430	0 27	8 20	10 23	2 23	2 23	2 23	2 23	2 23	2 23	2 23
	Budoun	21 4	17 12	21 0	32 6	28 12	28 12	9 9	9 9	9 9	16 3	15 9	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	19 11	17 8	20 10	28 12	28 12	26 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	26 14	24 6	20 0	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
	Shahjahanpur	20 12	19 8	22 8	33 0	29 0	29 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai Pergunnahs	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	17 4	17 4	18 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	0 25	0 21	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
	Agra	17 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	0 25	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
	Farakhabad	18 1	17 14	18 15	27 5	24 12	26 14	7 5	7 5	8 3	14 6	14 13	16 0	25 15	24 8	26 9	22 2	21 5	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14
	Mainpuri	19 8	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	17 0	17 8	20 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 0	23 0	0 24	0 24	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
	Etab	20 5	19 0	22 0	26 13	26 11	26 0	8 0	7 12	6 0	14 5	17 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	23 0	0 22	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19
	Jalaun	20 0	18 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhansi	22 2	21 0	24 11	38 1	36 11	34 14	10 0	10 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	15 0	35 8	34 0	30 3	3 26	0 26	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
	Lalitpur	21 8	22 0	25 0	40 0	44 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	39 0	0 34	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32
	Cawnpore	19 0	18 4	21 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 8	35 0	35 0	0 32	0 32	0 27	8 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28
	Fatehpur	17 14	16 14	19 4	27 0	25 8	28 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	16 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	33 0	...	25 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	35 0	33 0	0 35	0 32	0 29	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33
	Allahabad	18 4	17 12	19 4	30 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	17 4	18 0	32 8	34 0	0 33	8 30	8 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32
	Hamirpur	18 0	18 9	19 11	20 0	19 2	23 10	10 0	12 6	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	28 4	...	25 6	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22
	Jaunpur	20 8	19 0	21 3	30 5	31 1	31 12	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 0	21 9	20 13	28 12	28 13	36 0	14 5	17 1	17 1	16 11	17 1	21 9	36 0	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	19 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	46 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	17 8	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	16 4	19 15	26 1	22 31	31 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 0	16 8	16 4	29 8	29 8	8 41	0 21	8 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	15 8	16 0	18 0	30 0	23 0	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 26
	Benares	16 8	16 13	17 14	25 0	26 8	27 10	11 6	11 6	13 0	17 1	17 10	20 9	27 10	27 10	29 4	29 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur	19 5	17 6	19 5	26 6	25 2	30 14	10 5	10 15	11 0	16 1	17 6	20 0	32 3	33 7	7 36	12 7	11 28	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27	5 27
	Balia	18 12	17 8	16 4	27 8	26 4	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhit	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUDH.	Lucknow	18 13	17 7	19 12	31 3	26 12	28 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 12	15 5	14 13	29 8	26 12	27 2	24 10	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
	Unao	19 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	0 32	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	
	Bara Banki	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0															

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

(b) Jowar rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), Eleusine Sorghum.			Bairash Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicularia Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	25 0	24 12	23 8	44 0	43 0	49 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	42 0	44 0	40 30	4 26	8 26	8 26
	Siālkot	27 0	27 0	23 0	43 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	30 30	0 39	0 39	0 24
	Gurdāspur	28 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	0 14	0 14	0 14
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	48 0	48 0	35 0	0 30	0 30	0 26
	Ferozepore (a)	24 0	23 8	22 0	46 0	42 8	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	46 0	40 0	0 38	0 38	0 32
	Gujranwāla (b)	26 12	26 4	21 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 35	0 25	0 25	0 20
	Rāwalpindi (c)	22 0	23 8	19 12	44 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	9 8	37 0	36 0	27 0	0 43	0 41	...
	Jhelum	27 8	26 8	19 8	42 0	42 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	39 0	39 0	29 0	0 45	0 42	...
	Gujrat	31 0	29 0	20 12	48 0	48 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	47 0	27 0	0 47	0 47	...
	Shahpūr (d)	23 0	23 0	17 0	55 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	0 48	0 48	...
	Mooltan (d)	16 12	17 0	17 0	34 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	0 32	0 29	...
	Jhang	20 0	21 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	0 35	0 32	...
	Montgomery	19 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	17 8	19 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	0 25	0 23	...
	Dera Ismail Khān	20 3	21 13	16 12	34 3	34 0	29 12	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 12	41 4	41 4	28 10	33 13	33 12	...
	Dera Ghazi Khān (e)	16 24	16 14	17 2	35 0	27 8	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	40 0	38 12	23 23	12 32	8 24	...
	Bahawalpur (f)	28 2	27 3	23 2	59 6	50 0	46 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	27 8	41 4	47 8	...
	Peshāwar (d)	17 12	18 2	13 5	42 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	36 11	36 11	23 6	33 29	0 14	...
	Kohāt	17 14	18 8	12 12	31 14	30 10	25 8	...	...	...	10 13	12 12	11 8	36 15	36 15	18 8	36 15	5 16	...
	Hāzāra	...	...	...	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nāgpur	18 8	17 12	19 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	18 4	17 0	17 4	29 12	29 12	30 12	...	...	...
	Bhandāra	22 8	22 0	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	22 8	23 12	19 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Chānda	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	30 8	...	...	...
	Wardha	21 0	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 12	16 0	14 0	12 12	30 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Bāinghat	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 8	20 0	20 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	18 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	27 0	21 8	20 0	21 0	...
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	31 0	26 8	28 0	...	31 0	...	15 8	15 12	12 12	16 4	16 8	13 12	...	49 0	...	...	39 0	...
	Seoni	23 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	28 12	28 0	25 4	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	15 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betōl	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwāra	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	21 0	19 8	24 0	19 4	19 8	...
	Narsinghpur	19 8	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	12 8	25 1	24 0	34 0	25 1	24 0	...
	Nimār	16 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 8	19 0	32 0	46 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	18 8	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	34 0	52 8	52 8	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilāspur	36 0	40 0	54 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	45 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	27 7	26 13	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 2	15 4	12 3	13 2	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	16 12	17 2	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Heizada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 5	17 14	15 10	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	15 8	18 8	12 11	17 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 12	14 11	14 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	13 6	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5	13 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 12	13 12	19 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 3	18 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 15	13 13	13 13	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD.	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amrāoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.	Ellichpur.	No return received																	
	Wdama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bāim.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Jowar falling.

(b) Bajra falling.

(c) Firewood falling.

(d) Barley and bajra falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															PROVINCES.																			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murnwa, Nurgies), <i>Panicum Mitissimum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.				Salt.						DISTRICTS												
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.				Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...																

(e) Barley falling.

(f) Barley, bajra and gram falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairan Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), Pennisetia Spicata.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch. 11 13	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 5	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 13 9	S. Ch. 13 7	S. Ch. 10 2	S. Ch. 10 2	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 11 2	S. Ch. 11 6	S. Ch. 12 1	S. Ch. 30 14	S. Ch. 26 12	S. Ch. 27 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	10 12	14 0	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	16 13	15 4	15 12	17 14	15 12	12 10	14 11	10 8	16 13	16 13	14 3	37 13	29 6	33 10	...	...	...
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG.	Coorg	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	15 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 15
	Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	23 12	26 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	25 4	22 4	27 0	19 0	19 0	20 15
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	18 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	27 8	20 8	25 8	25 0	18 0
	Ulwur	20 0	18 7	18 2	27 10	28 14	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	28 8	27 8	24 0	25 3	24 15	20 0
	Bharpore (City)	18 11	17 3	17 0	30 4	30 4	26 8	8 2	8 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 0	28 4	25 6	27 0	25 8	25 8	21 3
	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	24 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 6	24 7	24 0	20 1	19 0	20 8
	Deoli Cantonment	16 4	16 11	19 0	23 4	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 6	24 7	24 0	20 1	21 4	20 8
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirohee				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anadra				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14	12 1	15 6	18 5	16 12	21 1	10 15	10 2	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswari (Meywar Agency)	18 12	20 0	25 6	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	8 12	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (")	15 12	14 3	19 1	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaner	12 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	21 0	20 12
	Boondee	18 8	19 0	17 8	27 0	29 0	21 8	10 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	23 0	23 12	...	...	...
	Kotah	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	18 8	24 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 4	26 0	25 0	27 8	15 0	15 0	0
	Tonk	17 11	18 0	17 2	26 0	27 0	21 3	8 2	8 2	7 3	9 11	9 12	10 2	29 4	30 0	23 15	21 8	21 0	0
	Jhalawar	17 3	17 3	18 4	22 14	17 8	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 13	24 6	23 13	22 0	18 6	18 15	13
	Shahpura	16 0	15 8	17 10	20 6	21 3	22 5	13 4	12 4	10 4	16 12	16 2	15 8	21 1	20 1	22 0	17 1	18 2	20 0
	Dholpur	16 15	16 15	18 3	28 15	30 15	26 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 2	26 8	25 0	23 14	25 2	25 4	22
	Indore	15 0	14 2	17 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 3	25 4	20 1	19 3	25
CENTRAL INDIA.	Gwalior	17 8	17 1	...	22 13	21 15	20 9	6 14	7 9	7 9	10 1	10 1	9 15	24 14	24 14	22 13	21 1	21 5	18
	Goona	24 0	23 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 10	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 1	21 11	22 8	42 8	42 8	36 10	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 5	20 12	40 0	42 8	36 10	32 0	35 0	24

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1883—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		DISTRICTS.		PROVINCE.							
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugelee, Panti-cum Afilacum, &c.)						Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.															
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1882.						Wholesale.		Retail.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
35	5	33	2	26	4	35	1	35	3	30	14	96	0	96	0	96	0	13	0	13	0	12	12	12	12	12	4
37	2	37	2	30	0	40	12	38	12	35	6	172	6	172	6	172	6	13	8	13	8	13	3	13	3	12	14
44	0	44	0	28	0	40	0	40	0	38	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	11	8	11	8	10	0	11	0	9	8
31	0	28	8	20	0	35	0	36	0	30	0	78	0	78	0	84	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	12	9	12
37	4	38	6	32	9	34	10	35	11	29	6	480	0	480	0	480	0	11	9	11	9	10	7	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received
36	0	36	0	22	0	32	0	32	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...												

* Not received.

† Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MAY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy showers have again fallen in Assam and good rain is also reported to have occurred throughout Bengal proper. In Madras rain has fallen more or less throughout the Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency heavy rain is reported from parts of Dharwar and slight showers from three other districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Elsewhere there has been no rain to report for the week under notice. No report has been received from British Burma.

The harvest of certain crops continues in the Madras Presidency, with an outturn either fair or below average; general prospects are good. In the Bombay Presidency preparations for *kharif* are in progress in several districts; cotton picking is nearly completed; sugarcane is doing well. Ploughing and sowing are now in full progress in Bengal; crops on the ground are doing well and the harvesting of *boro* paddy is in progress; prospects are good, but rain is still much wanted in parts of Bhagalpur division and in Cuttack. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has yielded a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts. In the Punjab, the *rabi* harvest still continues and is yielding a good outturn generally; threshing has commenced in one district. The outturn of the *rabi* harvest in the Central Provinces is reported excellent; threshing and winnowing are still in active progress. In Assam considerable damage has occurred from floods caused by the heavy rain of the past week. In Mysore and Coorg standing crops are in good condition; land is being ploughed for the rice crop in Mercara. In the Nizam's territories preparations are in progress for *kharif* sowings. In the Central India States and Rajputana prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 10th)		
Bellary ...	55 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool ...	7 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; outturn paddy, yield twelve annas; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts, latter more general.
Ganjam ...	59 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops cotton and <i>rabi</i> thriving; fever and small-pox continue; cholera in parts; cattle-disease abating.
Kistna ...	4 (average of four stations).	Condition of standing crops not reported; harvest castor, indigo, and <i>rabi</i> ; small-pox general; cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good where water available; harvest paddy, yield half; small-pox continues in parts.
Coimbatore ...	76 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts, yield above average; cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, <i>cholum</i> , and gingelly seed, yield below average; cholera continues.
Madara ...	39 (average of three stations).	Standing crops fading in parts; harvest paddy in parts; fever and cholera continue in parts.
Malabar ...	93 (average of eleven stations).	Sowing first crop commenced in parts, third crop progressing; small-pox in all talukas; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation progressing, yield last crop, Trivandrum division average; fever continues.
Bombay—(May 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	General Remarks.—No rain in Chingleput, Tanjore, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Small-pox now prevalent only in Bagdadi lines, Karachi, 14 patients remaining on 5th, 3 fresh cases, no deaths since 27th April, total to 5th May—cases 474, deaths 119; disease in twelve villages in districts, 40 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 36 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 7th, 8 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease and pleuro-pneumonia in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 28, 32 and 43, in Ghorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Shahbander 22, 44 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly completed; <i>kharif</i> operations in progress; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; wheat 24, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Manuring operations commenced in some talukas; public health good; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Sugarcane in good condition; cotton picking and sowing of summer crops in progress in Kari Division; small-pox continues in Baroda city; <i>bajri</i> 28 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> continue; small-pox in Surat abating, average death 1; <i>juari</i> 42 and <i>nayli</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
		No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 3rd.	Temperature normal; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal on 2nd and 3rd, afterwards normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera continues in Poona and four other talukas, 127 cases, 35 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 51 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>juari</i> 43 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; cholera in Parner, Kopergaon, Shegaon, and Newasa talukas; preparation of land for the next season in progress; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	29 at Sangola	Cholera in a few villages in each taluka of the district, out of 128 cases, 52 fatal; cattle-disease in Malsiras taluka; <i>juari</i> —62 lbs. 6 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 54 lbs. 1 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Navalgund, Bunkapur and Ron—13 in Nargund; heavy in Dharwar, Ranibennur, and Karajgi; slight in others.	Harvesting of late crops and cotton picking nearly completed; locusts in Dharwar and Nargund; scarcity of drinking-water still continues in eight villages of petta Nargund; cholera in a village of Kalghatgi; cattle-disease and small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; rice—minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7; Sirsi, 71; Kumpta, 50; and Hallial, 22.	Second crop harvest completed; preparing ground for monsoon crops; sugarcane plants healthy; 3 deaths from small-pox in Sirsi, it continues at Karwar and Sidapur; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; measles in Rajkot; cholera appeared in Amran, Und, Navanagar, and Morvi, no cases in Kotda Nayani; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, heavy in parts of Dharwar and in parts of the Nargund taluka of this district, however scarcity of drinking-water continues; preparation for <i>khari</i> in progress; locusts in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Colaba; cholera in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Thana; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 9th)		
Chittagong ...	4.93	Weather rainy, with strong south-easterly wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera still continues; cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3.83	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>cheena</i> going on, of barley nearly completed.
24 Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 74	Low lands being prepared for <i>aman</i> paddy; sowing of early rice and jute commenced; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorsshedabad ...	96	Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy favourable; fields being still prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy; health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	More rain in east than at head-quarters, weather again sultry; preparation for crops going on.
Burdwan ...	3.8	Ploughing going on everywhere; rain still wanted in Raneeungge; cholera cases reported from various parts.
Rungpore ...	3.48	Prospects good; sowing in progress in some places; weeding of early rice going on; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be much felt, especially for paddy and indigo; public health good.
Purneah ...	83	Prospects of crops improved by rain; ploughing going on everywhere; health good.
Patna ...	Nil	Collection of cotton and castor going on; sugarcane growing splendidly; 6 cases of cholera reported from Mokameh in Barrh sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	Nil	Mango damaged by storm; crops doing well; ploughing well begun; prices rising a little; cholera reported; health otherwise good.
Hazáribágh ...	Nil	Weather very warm; no crops on the ground; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Weather very hot, with constant high wind; want of rain much felt; public health generally good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain fell again this week throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere the fall was slight, and partial rain has improved prospects of standing crops, and has been very beneficial for ploughing and sowing which are now in full progress; want of rain much felt in parts of Bhagálpur division and in Cuttack and Hazáribágh; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy proceeding; rain has been also good for public health, though reports of sporadic cholera are still received from several places; in Nuddea fever and cholera, and in Bongong Sub-division of Jessore cholera are said to have decreased; scattered cases of small-pox still reported from Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 8th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; health of cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 9th)	.....	High west winds and great heat; slight small-pox and local cholera as before; <i>mohua</i> crop over average outturn; prices generally steady; rice risen.
Gorakhpur (" 7th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly over, outturn average; mango crop injured by storms of previous week; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices easy.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Strong hot wind; harvesting over, the outturn is estimated at 16 annas in Mau, Garotha, and Jhānsi parganas and 14 annas in pargana Moth; prices fluctuating; health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 8th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; general health good; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest operations nearly finished; prices generally stationary; health good.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; grain coming into market; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Weather warm; wheat being cut; wheat poor on elevated places, but better in irrigated and moist lands; prices rising; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Weather very hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest completed, outturn satisfactory on the whole; sugarcane being planted out; general health good.
Paritagarh ( " " )	.....	Prices stationary; indigo being sown; slight small-pox reported in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Supplies plentiful; prices slightly higher; variable winds; small-pox still bad.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Planting of sugarcane nearly completed; small-pox in four tahsils; a few cases of sporadic cholera in the district; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli (" 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable; harvest over; slight cholera in tahsil Dalman; fever and small-pox abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 8th)	No rain	Small-pox extending from town to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; foot-and-mouth disease in two parganas; markets well supplied with grain; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; markets well supplied.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain, and the weather has been warm and seasonable everywhere; slight cholera is reported from Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli, and small-pox and cattle-disease continue in a number of districts; sugarcane is being planted out and indigo sowings have commenced in some districts; prices generally steady have risen in a few districts.		
Punjab—(May 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Cholera continues; outturn of harvest at the average; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress, outturn expected to be below the average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices slightly rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; crops being gathered; slight fall in prices.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; crops being cut; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; outturn of harvest above the average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health good; crops being reaped; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good; prices fluctuating.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health and harvest prospects generally good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 9th)	.....	Weather hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 8th)	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn excellent; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Baugor (" 7th)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy occasionally; winnowing continues; prices steady; health good.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot; winnowing nearly completed; price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy; winnowing continues; health good; small-pox—131 cases, 4 deaths; wheat 15 and rice 10½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot; preparation for <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; small-pox—190 cases, 12 deaths; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 24, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (May 5th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox slight; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 3rd)	.....	Weather hot during the day, cool at nights; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather hot and close, cloudy occasionally; threshing and winnowing in progress; small-pox prevalent in some districts; outturn of <i>rabi</i> harvest excellent, but prices range high, owing to large export.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 9th)		
Gauhati ...	4.99	Rain and thunderstorms daily; river rising; cholera at Hajoo and cattle-disease in mouzahs Betwa and Suki; crops coming up well.
Sylhet ...	10.58	Boro paddy harvest going on; cultivation and sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> commencing; cholera increasing; cattle-disease reported; the Loobah river in destructive flood, and the Sarma has risen to its full height in a few days.
Cachar ...	15.50	Weather very wet, incessant rains from Saturday night accompanied with heavy squalls; river full, having risen 33½ feet in four days; Barkhola bazar swept away; floods reported chiefly in the north, where much damage done; great improvement in public health.
Dibrugarh ...	5.25	Weather rainy; prospects of <i>ahu</i> crop good; cholera still reported; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 9th)		
Rangalore ...	.19	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	3.11	Prospects good.
Mercara ...	1.48	Thunderstorms unfavourable to coffee blossoms in North Coorg, but it is forming berry in South Coorg; lands being ploughed for rice crops; public health good; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 9th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operation in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather hot; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (May 9th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable, nights cool, high wind prevailing; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; heat increasing; small-pox still continues in Gwalior.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather very warm; health good; wheat 24 seers.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather hot; prospects and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 9th) ...	.....	Weather windy and cool.
Sirohi (" 6th) ...	.....	Fair amount of water in wells; health good; weather hot, but not oppressive.
Marwar (" 4th) ...	.....	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; small-pox and fever still prevail; crops almost cut; hot winds blowing; prices stationary.
Meywar ( " " ) ...	.....	Wells and tanks fair.
Sealdah ...	.....	Good crops harvested.
Harowti (May 5th) ...	.....	Nights cool; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar (" 2nd) ...	.....	Weather hot; small-pox in some districts.
Ajmere (" 8th) ...	.....	High winds, seasonable.
Jeypore ( " " ) ...	.....	Average harvest secured; health good; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (May 8th) ...	.....	Health good; cholera continues in one tahsil.
Nepal—(May 3rd)		
Katmandu ...	.10	Prospects good; weather cool and cloudy.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 20. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 164-761, dated Simla, the 30th April 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 14121, dated 20th March 1883, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1881-82, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,47,57,368; the gross revenue assessed to Rs. 39,31,566; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to Rs. 17,47,245, and the net revenue to Rs. 21,84,321, or 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year, excluding the capital cost of the Muzaffargarh Canals, which is not known. Deducting from the total capital outlay Rs. 2,89,56,192, expended upon the Sirhind and Swat River Canals which had not come into operation during 1881-82, the net assessed revenue yields a return of very nearly 8½ per cent. on the balance, which represents the total capital cost of the canals which actually irrigated during the year. The surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,27,075.

2. The following statement compares the assessments of 1881-82 with those of the three previous years :—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	10,71,772
Western Jumna	11,44,440	10,29,669	13,13,685	11,71,994
Inundation Canals	14,33,536	10,95,551	7,34,778	6,34,918
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	...	225
TOTAL	39,31,566	36,44,288	34,33,917	28,78,909

The decrease on the Bári Doáb Canal was due to the season being unfavorable for irrigation. The hope expressed by the Local Government that the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal had reached its lowest figure in 1880-81 and would thereafter improve, seems likely to be verified. The large increase under the head of Inundation Canals was mainly caused by an indirect credit of R2,38,483 on account of enhancement of land revenue due to the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which nothing was allowed in the returns of the previous year, but there was also an increase of R75,000 in the canal revenue assessed on the Upper Sutlej Canals, due to the excellent administration of the officer in charge of them.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358
Western Jumna	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,16,069
Inundation Canals	8,05,517	8,84,252	6,47,511	6,18,480
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	14,361	16,412
TOTAL	17,47,245	17,15,224	16,39,792	15,65,319

The increase of expenditure on the Bari Doab Canal occurs under all heads except "Refunds" and "Indirect charges," and that on the Western Jumna Canal mainly under "Extensions and Improvements" and "Establishment." The decrease of expenditure on Inundation Canals is entirely due to a large decrease of R1,35,453 on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the expenditure on all others having increased.

4. The net assessed revenue after deduction of all working expenses amounted to—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R
Bári Doáb	8,43,025	10,96,350	8,83,166	5,57,414
Western Jumna	7,13,277	6,21,415	8,38,053	7,55,925
Inundation Canals	6,28,019	2,11,299	87,267	16,438
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	—14,361	—16,187
TOTAL	21,84,321	19,29,064	17,94,125	13,13,590

The net assessed revenue of the Bári Doáb Canal yielded 5·42 per cent.; that of the Western Jumna Canal 8·6 per cent.; and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, 31·25 per cent. on the total capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year under review.

5. The statement of areas irrigated, which is given in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Punjab Government, shows a large and satisfactory increase in the area watered by the Inundation Canals.

On the Western Jumna Canal the area under sugarcane was 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than that watered during the previous year.

Of the total area irrigated by the canals of the Punjab during 1881-82, 602,860 acres, or 36 per cent., were under wheat.

6. The statement given below shows a slight improvement in the duty done by the water entering the heads of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals—

CANALS.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Per cubic foot per second.						
Bári Doáb	{ Acres .	64·9	143·4	54·8	144·6	59·7	117·7
	{ R .	196	320	161·7	319·6	172·5	259·3
Western Jumna	{ Acres .	67·6	65·8	62·4	62·8	79·6	61·6
	{ R .	295	205	178·5	138·2	248·4	134·9

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below—

CANALS.	PER ACRE IRRIGATED.			
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Bári Doáb	1·39	0·97	1·27	1·57
Western Jumna	1·43	1·53	1·53	1·04
Inundation Canals	0·79	1·02	1·25	·88
On whole area	1·03	1·09	1·34	1·10

8. The cost of measuring irrigated areas and of preparing demand statements is given in paragraph 17 of the Resolution by the Local Government, and enquiry is being made into the possibility of reducing charges under this head.

9. From paragraph 18 of the Resolution by the Local Government it appears that the charges for collection of canal revenue include cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas. This was not understood when the Local Government was asked to reduce the charges to 5 per cent. on the revenue collected. From the figures given by the Government of the Punjab it would, however, appear that it may be found possible to reduce the charges on this account on the Western Jumna Canal from 8·17 to 6·50, or 7·0 per cent.

10. The balances of canal revenue remaining uncollected on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to R 63,044-8-5 out of a total demand of R 19,84,313-7-2. The balances uncollected on the 1st April 1881 amounted to R 1,82,622, and those of 1879-80 to R 64,262.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 1411I., dated 20th March 1883.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the canals in the year under review again shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation in excess of all charges, including interest, by assessments, is 3.99, against 3.52 in the previous year, and by collections 4.61, against 8.78, but the last figure was the result of abnormal credits.

2. The area irrigated has increased from 1,565,877 acres in the last year to 1,687,725, notwithstanding that there was a falling-off in the Bári Doáb Canal of 65,078 acres. There was an increase of 34,994 acres in the Western Jumna Canal, and this shows that the cultivators on that canal are resuming much of the irrigation that had been temporarily abandoned.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted to R4,49,78,190, in addition to which R97,79,178 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab Canals has been R5,47,57,368.

4. The above includes R18,25,106 spent on the Swát River Canal classed as a Famine Relief Protective Work, and excludes R8,55,648 which had been expended on surveys made some years ago for new canal projects, and which Government of India have ruled in para. 2 of their Resolution No. 65-66 A-I, dated 5th April 1882, should be classed as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

5. The returns from the canals in operation by collections amounted to R5,05,981 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of R1.13 per cent. on the Capital invested by Government, including that locked up in the Sirhind and Swát River Canals, which are not yet in operation.

Up to date the receipts have exceeded the whole of the charges by R1,82,27,075.

6. Of the permanent canals in operation, the Capital amounted at the end of the year to R2,38,45,044, of which R4,43,224 had been spent during the year.

7. The gross revenue collected during the year was R26,63,251; the working expenses R9,41,728; the interest charges R9,03,267; and the profits R8,18,256, or 3.43 per cent. on the Capital invested, against 7.56 per cent. in the previous year.

8. But the latter included adjustments on account of previous years; deducting these the percentage was only 2.29 or 1.14 less than the year under review.

9. The realizations on account of the lease of water-power continue to exhibit a satisfactory increase, as will appear from the following :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Western Jumna Canal.	16,366	18,952	6,108*	112*	11,648	15,287
Bári Doáb Canal .	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290	38,542
TOTAL .	88,035	82,981	51,867	45,616	46,938	53,829

* The receipts in these years on Western Jumna Canal were abnormally low, for reasons explained in previous reports.

This revenue is almost entirely due to the rentals paid for the native flour mills, the single exception being the sugar works near the head of the Bári Doáb Canal. During the year, however, the Egerton Woollen Mills were established on the same canal, and enquiries have been since made by the Manager of a Company composed entirely of native capitalists who propose to utilize for ice-making and general purposes the water-power that is still available at the tail of the Delhi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

10. The Capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation, with which is included the Mádhapur Workshops, at the end of the year, was R19,21,037, being R33,446 less than at the commencement of the year; this was due to a decrease in the suspense balances and principally to the sale of stores collected in the Mádhapur Workshops. This does not include the Muzaffargarh Canals, for which no Capital Account is kept.

11. The gross revenue amounted to R10,82,287, the working expenses to R6,37,753, and the interest to R74,299, so that the profit was R370,235, or 19.27 per cent. after paying all charges.

12. By assessments the gross revenue would amount to R10,86,804, and the profit to R3,74,752, or 19.51 per cent.

13. Although not pertaining to the year under review, it may here be remarked that the extension of the system of Inundation Canals from the great rivers of the Punjab, referred to in para. 14 of the observations of the Government of India in the Revenue Report for 1880-81, has received attention, and that three Divisions have been constituted for the purpose of preparing projects in detail for the construction of Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi Rivers, of which the two former are far advanced, and will shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

14. Surveys of the Ravi in connection with the project for a canal in the Montgomery District are also in progress.

15. The following table shows the area irrigated in the last five years :—

CANAL.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Permanent	668,547	698,631	704,003	726,018	774,969
Inundation	1,019,178	867,246	516,841	692,261	549,511
TOTAL	1,687,725	1,565,877	1,220,844	1,418,279	1,324,480

On the permanent canals there has been a satisfactory increase of 34,994 acres on the Western Jumna Canal, which is, however, more than balanced by a decrease of 65,078 acres on the Bári Doáb Canal, the cause of which is explained in detail in the Chief Engineer's report. The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to the favorable conditions of the rivers.

16. As directed in para. 8 of Government of India's Review of the Revenue Report of 1880-81, classified statements of crops irrigated in each Canal Division have been appended to Chief Engineer's report.

17. The cost per 100 acres of measuring the irrigated areas and preparing the demand statements was as follows :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Western Jumna Canal	2.53	2.34	2.05
Bári Doáb „	2.95	2.68	3.03
Inundation „	1.18	1.45	1.69

The possibility of effecting some reduction in the amount of these charges is referred to in paras. 18 and 40 of Chief Engineer's report, and will not be lost sight of.

18. The cost of collecting the canal revenue for four years is as follows :—

	1881-82.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1878-79.		
	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.	Total Revenue.	Charges for collection.	Percentage.
Bári Doáb Canal	₹ 14,23,913	₹ 93,876	6.59	₹ 17,78,919	₹ 95,073	5.34	₹ 11,91,291	₹ 1,00,061	8.40	₹ 9,83,213	₹ 77,849	7.92
Western Jumna Canal	12,39,338	1,01,261	8.17	18,17,743	89,250	4.91	14,06,382	1,07,650	7.65	12,89,935	98,071	7.60
Inundation Canals.												
Upper Sutlej	1,49,084	8,283	...	1,17,038	8,467	...	1,23,394	7,364	...	1,52,144	13,606	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	5,82,319	7,851	...	9,45,989	4,866	...	4,02,777	5,171	...	3,66,985	5,542	...
Indus	3,25,881	14,181	...	2,20,808	14,240	...	1,77,442	12,640	...	1,91,546	9,832	...
Muzaffargarh	5,75,777	13,552	...	92,150	10,869	...	...	...	...	15,542	...	...
Shahpur	25,003	...	...	7,597	...	...	11,491	...	...	3,600	395	...
Other Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Inundation Canals	16,58,064	43,817	2.64	13,82,457	38,442	2.78	7,15,104	25,184	3.52	7,19,817	29,275	4.07
GRAND TOTAL	43,21,315	2,36,944	5.63	49,79,119	2,22,765	4.47	33,12,777	2,32,815	7.03	29,92,065	2,05,195	6.85

There appears to be no possibility of reducing the cost of collection, which includes that of measurement to the limit of 5 per cent. proposed by the Government of India in para. 12 of its review of last year's report. The low percentage shown in 1880-81 was abnormal, in consequence of the inclusion in the accounts of considerable arrears of revenue on jágir lands. The figures for present year do not differ much in the aggregate from those of the years 1879-80 and 1878-79. The fees paid to Lambardárs and Patwáris amount to 5 per cent. on the direct water-rate, which in a normal year may be taken at 70 per cent. of the gross revenue, so that these fees would of themselves amount to 3.5 per cent. It has been shown in the preceding para. that the cost of measurements vary from 2.5 to 3 per cent., and the salaries of the superior and inferior Revenue establishment form the balance of the charges under this head.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

19. The area irrigated by this canal has increased by 34,994 acres, which justifies the hope expressed in last year's report that the depression under which this canal has suffered for the last few years from causes that have been explained in previous reports was only temporary, and that there would be a steady expansion of the area under cultivation.

20. The collections of the year give a profit of 6·06 per cent. and the assessments 4·92. The profit by assessments is less than that by collections owing to large arrears of water-rent having been collected during the present year. These percentages are net results after paying interest.

The percentage on collection last year, excluding that due to adjustments on account of arrears of revenue on jāgīr lands, was 3·59, and on the assessments 3·81.

21. The working expenses were R1·43 per acre irrigated against 1·54 in the previous year, and the establishment charges 0·80, against 0·86.

22. After deducting all charges, the balance at credit of this canal at the end of the year was R2,60,53,432.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

23. The area irrigated by this canal was 368,002 acres, being a decrease of 65,078 acres; this is mainly due to an unfavorable season. It is hoped that the construction of kharif rájbahás, two of which have recently been sanctioned, will lead to greater stability in the revenue of this canal in future years.

24. The collections of the year show a net profit of R2·03, against R1·64 per cent., which was the normal profit in the previous year.

25. The assessments give a net profit of R1·58, against 2·72 in the previous year. The charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year were reduced to R60,79,691.

26. The charge for establishment is 0·623, against 0·526 per acre irrigated in the previous year; and the working expenses 1·39, against 1·01. Both these rates are necessarily higher than those of the previous year, owing to the decrease in the area of irrigation.

27. The balance uncollected at the end of the year has been reduced from R43,204 to 35,387, but there is still room for reduction in the amount of out-standings.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

28. The net profit on these canals was 6·46 on the Capital, against 0·53 in the previous year. The accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was R6,20,114.

29. The area irrigated was 221,982 acres; but deducting from this the area on which remissions have been granted on account of flooding and river spill irrigation, the area finally assessed was 179,578 acres; this is largely in excess of the greatest gross area ever before irrigated. The steady increase in the area irrigated from these canals is very satisfactory, and can only be attributed to the improvements in administration that have been effected by the Executive Engineer in charge.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

30. The profit on these canals was R205·93 per cent., against 179·97 in the previous year.

31. The amount of land revenue was R3,07,837, against R3,09,687 in the previous year. The balance at credit of these canals, after paying interest and all other charges, was R42,83,575.

32. The area irrigated was 346,278, which is 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded (1878-79).

33. The cost of cultivation to the irrigators was R1.51 per acre, against 1.76 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the irrigation of a larger area.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

34. The profit on these canals was 15.86, or excluding an adjustment of R98,525 on account of arrears of land assigned to Jágirdárs, 1.94 on the Capital, against 3.44 per cent. in the previous year.

35. From the above causes the balance of interest unpaid was reduced from R4,21,594 to R3,09,329.

36. There was a profit to Government on the half share of the clearance rates of R7,598, which reduces the loss on this account up to date to R30,194; the balance uncollected under this head was R51,552.

37. There was an increase of R4,591 in Maintenance charges, which is due to an abnormal expenditure on silt-clearances and in watching embankments; and in Establishment of R17,415, owing to adjustment of Direction charges in the previous year.

38. The area irrigated was 190,802 acres, being 26,417 acres in excess of that in the previous year; 22,338 acres more than the average of the previous nine years, and only 18,000 acres less than that for 1878-79, which is the greatest on record.

MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

39. The amount credited to these canals during the year on account of land revenue for previous year was R2,29,046.

40. The accounts for the year show a profit of R4,08,013; but omitting the above credit, the profit is R1,78,967.

41. The area irrigated was 248,593 acres, being 8,687 acres more than the previous year, and 67,770 acres than the year 1879-80. The cost of the irrigation to the cultivators was 1.37, against 1.80 in the previous year.

42. These favorable results are attributable to improvements in management since the transfer of these canals to the Irrigation Department.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

43. The profit on these canals was 33.85 on the Capital invested, against a loss of 2.45 per cent. in the previous year.

44. At the end of the year the balance of profit in excess of all charges including interest was R34,010.

45. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, being 2,388 acres in excess of the previous year. The great increase in the profits of these canals during the year under review is largely due to the thorough clearances effected under the directions of an officer who was specially deputed for the purpose.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure during the year was R4,57,657, which raised the Capital invested to R82,92,972 at the end of the year.

It consisted of—

	R
Works (net after deduction of receipts and suspense balances) .	3,27,963
Establishment	1,01,839
Tools and Plant	6,287
TOTAL .	4,36,089
Indirect charges .	21,568
TOTAL .	4,57,657

2. Of the expenditure on works, R17,617 was spent on the Main Line; R19,908 on the New Main Line; and R2,30,634 on the New Delhi Branch including the Hānsi and Bútāna Branch; R1,017 on the Okla Navigation Channel; R61,641 on Distributaries and R173 on Drainages. The establishment charge was 30·7 on the gross expenditure on works.

3. The heavy percentage of establishment on works is due to the lapse of more than a lakh of rupees from the grant for the year. The causes which led to this short expenditure were to a great extent unavoidable. Objections raised by the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the proposed alignment of and disposition of spoils from the Okla Navigation Channel were only overcome late in the year, and work was consequently for some time in abeyance. There was also short expenditure on distributaries owing to delay in the submission of detailed estimates.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements .	24,465	Water-rates	8,67,013
Maintenance and Repairs . . .	1,16,867	Owners' rates	2,56,191
Compensation	4,895	Miscellaneous	11,23,204
Establishment—		TOTAL .	12,01,250
Direction	27,654	Enhanced land revenue in districts where owners' rates are not yet in force—	
Executive	1,11,385	Karnal Districts .	5,113
Revenue	68,002	Hissar do.	46,824
Fees on collection	33,249	Umballa	1,395
Tools and Plant	4,277	Assigned land	5,059
Refunds of Revenue	636	58,391	
TOTAL .	3,91,430	Deduct credited in access in previous year .	20,303
Indirect charges—		38,088	
Leave and Pension allowances .	39,733	TOTAL .	12,39,338
Total Working Expenses .	4,31,163		
Balance, Profit	8,08,175		
TOTAL .	12,39,338		

The balance of receipts is thus R8,08,175, or 9·74 per cent. on the Capital invested.

5. The interest charge for the year amounts to R3,05,377. Deducting this the net profit of the year is R5,02,798, or 6·06 per cent. on the Capital. The accumulated profits at credit of the Canal is R2,60,53,432.

6. The improvement is due in a great measure to the realization of arrears as noted in a subsequent para., but the increase in area irrigated during the year under review affords good grounds for expectation that the improved rates of interest will be maintained.

7. Of the expenditure under maintenance R24,465 was on account of extensions and improvements; R8,006 of this was on account of the Canal office at Delhi; R8,334 on the Juah jhāl drain; and the remainder in petty items.

8. The cost of repairs calls for no special remarks, as it is rather less than in the preceding year.

9. The following table shows the working expenses for the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Extensions and improvements .	24,465	16,321	8,714	12,974	3,983
Maintenance and repairs .	1,21,762	1,21,209	1,32,211	1,33,916	1,43,019
Establishment, including fees on collection . . .	2,40,290	2,28,761	2,92,135	2,62,932	2,63,853
Tools and Plant . . .	4,277	7,052	3,062	5,263	6,263
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	311	...
Refunds of revenue . . .	636	93	116	39	1,607
TOTAL .	3,91,430	3,73,436	4,36,238	4,15,435	4,18,725
Book charges .	39,732	34,818	39,394	...	...
Total Working Expenses	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,15,435	4,18,725
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated .	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974
Rate per acre, excluding Book charges	1·30	1·41	1·40	1·04	0·82
Rate per acre, including Book charges	1·43	1·54	1·53	...	...
Establishment, rate per acre .	0·80	0·86	0·94	0·66	0·52

10. There is an increase under the head of establishment due to the larger collections during the year under review. The other items of expenditure in the above table call for no remark. Owing to the increase in area irrigated there is a corresponding diminution in the rates per acre.

11. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was R23,700, against R1,30,365 in the previous year.

12. The previous paras. refer to actual cash transactions of the year, dealing with assessments (a table of which is given below for 5 years), the result

shows profit for the year of 8·60 per cent. excluding, and 4·92 including the interest charges.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Water-rate from irrigation	7,79,296	6,79,868	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Owners' rates	2,36,654	1,80,539	...	...	...
	10,15,950	8,60,407	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,862
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	6,734	4,074	2,649	1,700	2,726
Water-supply for domestic purposes	2,870	2,108	1,268	2,095	2,036
Plantations	12,032	11,711	13,010	14,829	16,394
Other canal produce	2,710	1,608	2,677	2,404	2,041
Water-power	16,366	18,952	6,108	112	11,648
Navigation receipts	29,333	17,893	14,654	8,709	10,364
Rent of buildings	1,132	928	1,077	842	936
Fines	1,656	3,097	4,375	6,291	7,124
Miscellaneous	5,213	6,609	9,184	4,217	2,847
	78,046	66,980	55,002	41,199	56,116
TOTAL	10,93,996	9,27,387	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978
Enhanced land revenue	50,444	1,02,282	2,75,835	3,83,480	3,73,757
GRAND TOTAL	11,44,440	10,29,669	11,74,901	14,42,130	16,21,735

13. The increase of nearly a lakh of rupees in water-rate from irrigation and more than half a lakh from owner's rates show that the anticipations of last year's report (para. 13) have been realized.

14. Nearly all the items of miscellaneous revenue show a satisfactory increase. The principal items are—receipts for rafting of timber, on which there is an increase of R11,440; sales of water, R2,660; and of other canal produce, R1,102. There is a satisfactory decrease of R1,441 under the head of Fines. The Superintending Engineer explains that the falling-off in receipts from 'water-power' are due to the water being required for irrigation, and from 'miscellaneous' to the small tenders for saltpetre earth on the Hānsi Canal.

15. The table below shows the details of the working of the canal for the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	167,721	144,668	174,172	204,388	215,135
Per cent.	55·80	54·48	56·05	51·29	42·34
Rabbi	132,824	120,883	136,514	194,072	292,839
Per cent.	44·20	45·52	43·95	48·71	57·65
TOTAL	300,545	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,974

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
Rain-fall	8·77" to 43·73" Acres.		11·3" to 41·48" Acres.		10·4" to 36·54" Acres.		20·8" to 33·5" Acres.		14 to 21 Acres.	
Twice cropped land . . .	19,389		18,024		38,110		57,075		85,202	
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY UTILIZED.	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R
Kharif	81·8	245	71·7	206	89·1	278	103	302	81	228
Rabbi	80·4	168	85·2	187	72·6	160	91	197	150	324
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY AT HEAD.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif	67·6		62·4		79·6		100·8		81	
Rabbi	65·8		62·8		61·6		90·1		149	
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.	Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.		Cubic feet per second.	
Kharif	2,481		2,318		2,188		2,026		2,579	
Rabbi	2,018		1,924		2,216		2,152		1,930	
SUPPLY UTILIZED.										
Kharif	2,050		2,016		1,955		1,976		2,505	
Rabbi	1,653		1,418		1,878		2,124		1,913	
LOSS OF WATER.										
Kharif	431		302		233		50		74	
Rabbi	365		506		338		38		17	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Kharif	683		646		676		677		693	
Rabbi	637		568		619		699		680	
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R		R		R		R		R	
Kharif	2·99		2·86		3·12		2·92		2·66	
Rabbi	2·09		2·20		2·19		2·16		2·12	
Repairs to canal, per mile . .	158		115		162		150		152	
" " per acre irri- gated	0·20		0·17		0·21		0·15		0·12	
" rájbahás per acre irri- gated	0·09		0·07		0·06		0·04		0·04	

16. There was a falling-off in rabbi area in the Hânsi Branch, due to the unusually large area under kharif crops in the previous year, but the decrease in this division was more than compensated for by an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the areas of the two other divisions.

The decrease of irrigated area is attributed to the introduction of owner's rates in the Umballa district.

There was very little rain in Karnál, Delhi and Rohtak Districts during the months of September and October, and the increase of rabbi irrigation in the Karnál and Delhi Divisions is due to this cause.

17. The following table shows a comparison of the areas of the principal crops grown during the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane	36,294	23,846	46,073	44,006	42,135
Rice	43,376	48,372	44,076	48,383	34,733
Cotton	60,485	44,213	63,201	76,286	65,989
Wheat	98,335	93,644	103,470	140,374	206,361

There is an increase in all the more valuable crops except rice; the area under sugar-cane is 50 per cent., and that under cotton nearly 40 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There is no doubt that the people have become better acquainted with the new system of assessment and are resuming their usual cultivation.

18. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements was—

DIVISION.	MEASUREMENTS.				COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENT.			
	KHARIF.		RABBI.		KHARIF.		RABBI.		LAST BATCH SUBMITTED.		KHARIF.	
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharrif.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
Karnal Division.	1881. 15th Sep.	1881. 9th Nov.	1882. 1st Mar.	1882. 22nd April	168 13,641	R 1'23	166 9,030	R 1'83	1882. 14th Jan.	1882. 5th June	R 41	R 30
Hansi ditto .	1st "	7th Dec.	1st Feb.	24th "	813 85,927	" 0'94	948 68,978	" 1'37	1881. 19th Dec.	1st "	495	0'57
Delhi ditto .	25th June	14th Oct.	16th Jan.	15th May	1,731 68,153	2'54	1,351 54,916	2'46	1882. 12th Jan.	6th July	751	1'10
Whole Canal .	...	...	...	...	2,712 167,721	1'61	2,465 132,824	1'84	...	...	1,281	0'76
Average of 5 years . . .	...	...	...	...	2,707 181,328	1'49	2,302 175,679	1'31	...	...	1,077	0'59

The percentage of cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements on the acreage irrigated is for the whole canal 2'53. The circumstances of the three Divisions are not alike, the high charges are in the Delhi Division, and the necessity for them is under investigation.

19. The value of crops irrigated during the year amounted to R95,58,979, against R90,46,039, in the previous year.

20. The table of rain-fall shows that the rain-fall during the earlier months of the kharif did not differ perceptibly either in amount or distribution from the corresponding period of the previous year, so that as before mentioned the improvement in area must have been due to other causes. The marked

deficiency of rain during September, October, November and December caused increased demand for water for the rabbi crops.

MONTHS.	UMBALLA DISTRICT.			KARNÁL DISTRICT.			ROHTAK DISTRICT.			HISSÁR DISTRICT.		DELHI DISTRICT.	
	Hathnikund.	Dédpur.	Kanján.	Karnál.	Rer.	Pánpat.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Gobána.	Hissár.	Hánsi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
KHARÍF, 1881.													
April 1881 .	...	0.40	...	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.15	0.50	...	1.20	...	0.20	...
May " .	0.82	1.52	0.80	1.52	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.70
June " .	6.89	3.35	1.15	3.35	0.50	1.30	3.10	3.50	0.90	0.40	0.50	2.20	1.20
July " .	16.99	8.17	7.23	8.17	3.42	6.90	10.70	18.40	10.30	7.50	5.10	11.50	11.60
August " .	11.32	11.30	8.53	11.30	2.20	7.70	5.70	7.00	5.50	5.80	9.20	8.80	8.50
September " .	3.60	3.05	...	3.05	0.20	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.70
TOTAL .	39.62	27.79	17.71	27.79	6.72	19.00	19.65	29.40	16.70	14.90	14.80	23.40	22.70
RABBI, 1881-82.													
October 1881 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 .	2.30	2.80	...	2.60	1.60	1.50	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.30	2.60	0.90	...
February " .	1.81	2.00	2.24	1.90	0.45	1.30	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.70	1.30
March " .	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
TOTAL .	4.11	4.90	2.24	4.50	2.05	2.80	3.10	3.40	3.00	2.80	3.60	1.60	2.20
GRAND TOTAL .	43.73	32.69	19.95	32.29	8.77	21.80	22.75	32.80	19.70	17.70	18.40	25.00	24.90
TOTAL FOR 1880-81	41.48	35.46	37.14	31.41	26.72	28.00	16.15	22.40	23.30	16.80	11.30	29.70	28.90
DIFFERENCE {	More	2.25	...	...	0.88	...	...	6.60	10.40	...	0.90	7.10	...
	Less	...	2.77	17.19	...	17.95	6.20	...	...	3.60	...	4.70	4.00

21. The following statement shows the areas of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during the year 1881-82 :—
Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, and estimated value of Produce, during the year 1881-82.

NAMES OF CROPS.	KANAL DIVISION.						HANSI DIVISION.						DELHI DIVISION.						WHOLE CIRCLE.			
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.		Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.
CLASS I— KHAMIF, 1881— Gardens Sugar-cane TOTAL
	985	231	1,216	13 16 0	16,294	0 6 14	94,732	5,902	75	6,037	26 0 0	156,962	0 13 5	4,70,886	28,043	973	29,016	34 0 0	968,544	0 16 0	24,66,360	
	985	231	1,216	13 16 0	16,294	0 6 14	94,732	5,902	75	6,037	26 0 0	156,962	0 13 5	4,70,886	30,418	1,090	31,478	...	986,544	...	26,62,330	
	9,803	50	9,853	13 26 6	134,592	0 13 2	4,10,341	16,220	3	16,223	11 0 0	175,453	0 32 0	2,23,090	17,294	6	17,300	25 0 0	432,590	0 25 0	6,92,000	
CLASS II— Cereals—Rice Drugs—Tobacco Miscellaneous—Watermelons (Singhara) Carrots (Gajar) Medicinal Plants (Mushan) Chillies (Mirch) Onion (Piaz) Vegetables TOTAL	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	74	10	84	80 0 0	6,720	0 32 0	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,058	62	10,118	...	144,521	...	4,35,343	16,545	482	17,027	...	192,781	...	2,37,010	17,812	76	17,888	...	443,180	...	7,25,095	
CLASS III— Fibres—Cotton Dyes—Indigo Cereals—Gram TOTAL	657	421	1,078	6 14 13	6,597	0 3 2	84,577	43,577	2,233	45,810	8 0 0	369,480	...	10,90,440	13,048	555	13,597	3 0 0	40,791	0 4 0	4,07,910	
	
	
	
CLASS IV— Cereals—Jowar (great millet) Maki (maize) Kodan China Mundwa Bajra (spiked millet) Gowar Kargiri Pulses—Jowar Moth Carried over	50	6	56	7 0 0	392	0 28 12	880	3,385	400	3,785	4 0 0	15,140	1 0 0	16,140	872	16	888	10 0 0	8,890	0 25 0	14,208	
	
	
	

Statement of Areas of Crops irrigated, &c. —concluded.

NAMES OF CROPS.	KARNAL DIVISION.							HANSI DIVISION.							DELHI DIVISION.							WHOLE CIRCLE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.	Produce per acre.	Total estimated produce.	Rate per rupee.	Total value.		Total value of produce.
KHARIFF 1881 —concluded.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	M. S. C.	Mds.	M. S. C.	₹	₹	
	12,487	727	13,214	...	167,402	...	6,17,652	75,991	2,507	78,798	...	717,463	...	19,06,976	62,487	1,705	64,192	...	1,479,144	...	42,25,839	67,60,067	
	157	41	198	...	1,377	...	1,936	4,131	485	4,616	...	21,965	...	22,168	1,065	21	1,086	...	12,138	...	20,390	44,454	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	6 0 0	54	0 16 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	9	121	2 0 0	242	0 16 0	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	84	360	18 0 0	64,800	10 0 0	6,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,703
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,528	578	5,106	...	80,962	...	29,378	1,130	21	1,151	...	15,673	...	21,475	52,789	
	TOTAL	167	41	198	...	1,377	...	1,936	4,528	578	5,106	...	80,962	...	29,378	1,130	21	1,151	...	15,673	...	21,475	52,789
CLASS V— Fallow land (Palawar)	220	9	229	...	...	...	...	12,020	3	2,023	...	...	...	...	2,086	124	2,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
	230	9	239	...	...	...	...	2,020	3	2,023	...	...	...	...	2,086	124	2,210	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12,804	777	13,641	...	168,809	...	619,588	82,539	3,388	85,927	...	804,425	...	19,35,054	66,303	1,850	68,153	...	1,494,817	...	42,47,314	68,02,856	
	TOTAL	230	9	239	...	...	...	...	2,020	3	2,023	...	...	...	...	2,086	124	2,210	...	...	...	...	...
RABBI, 1881-82— CLASS I— Gardens Sugarcane	72	6	78	...	...	₹ 80 per acre.	6,240	603	192	795	50 0 0	39,750	...	39,750	48	3	51	...	...	₹ 80 per acre.	4,080	50,070	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	34 0 0	...	...	...	2,125	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	3	76	...	...	...	6,206	52,196	
	TOTAL	72	6	78	...	...	...	6,240	603	192	795	...	39,750	...	39,750	73	3	76	...	...	...	6,206	52,196
CLASS II— Spices—Alvain Dhania Drugs—Tobacco Poppy head (Post) Miscellaneous—Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	3 0 0	90	0 16 0	225	31	...	31	6 0 0	...	...	...	930	1,153
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	217	449	4 0 0	1,796	...	5,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,388
	13	22	35	9 9 10	323	0 9 12	1,325	202	356	555	9 0 0	5,022	0 16 0	12,355	1	2	3	10 0 0	...	...	...	120	14,000
	12	6	18	1 0 0	18	0 14 0	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	23	10	33	80 0 0	1,640	0 32 0	3,300	397	242	639	15 0 0	9,135	1 20 0	6,000	204	22	226	...	...	₹ 80 per acre.	11,300	20,690	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	34	47	41 0 0	1,927	2 0 0	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	59	462	4 0 0	1,848	0 20 0	3,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,716	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	182	271	51 0 0	12,801	3 0 0	4,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,567
	TOTAL	140	51	191	...	3,309	...	6,695	1,346	1,000	2,406	...	32,619	...	33,185	1,191	166	1,357	...	4,564	...	34,000	73,931

[illegible]

BĀRI DOĀB CANAL.

22. There was an expenditure of R6,939 on Works; R1,741 on Establishment and Tools and Plant; and R3C9 on account of Indirect charges against the Capital Account; but there was a decrease of R23,462 in the suspense balances and receipts which reduced the Capital Account by R14,413. The Capital invested at the end of the year amounted to R1,55,52,072.

23. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements	37,108	Water-rates	10,13,421
Maintenance and Repairs	1,80,879	Miscellaneous	1,15,265
Compensation	5,889		
Establishment—		TOTAL DIRECT RECEIPTS	11,28,686
	R		
Direction	22,202	Water-advantage rate	2,95,227
Executive	1,11,491		
Medical	1,557		
Revenue	50,144		
Fees on collection	43,732		
Special Field Survey	52		
	2,29,178		
Tools and Plant	5,069		
Refunds	3,015		
TOTAL	4,61,138		
Book Charges—			
Leave and Pension allowances	49,427		
Total Working Expenses	5,10,565		
Balance Profit (being 5·87 on Capital invested)	9,13,348		
TOTAL	14,23,913	TOTAL	14,23,913

24. This shows a balance profit of R9,13,348, or R5·87 on the Capital invested, against R8·71 in the previous year; but the latter profit included R2,24,138 water-advantage rate for 1879-80, and R2,03,745 on account of arrears for jāgīr lands.

25. The interest charge for the year is R5,97,890, so that the net revenue, after paying all charges, is R2·03 per cent., against 4·39 in the previous year according to the year's account, but deducting the arrears 1·64 per cent. The balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was R60,79,691.

26. The sum of R37,108 spent on extensions and improvements includes R7,807 for improving inspecting bungalows; R14,236 for construction and improvement of mills; R6,893 on an inlet and outlet for Egerton Woollen Mill channel; R3,859 on drainage syphons; R1,344 on water-course heads; R2,396 on improvement of cross communications; R505 on Mádhopur Station roads; and R68 on petty items.

27. In maintenance and repairs there is an increase of R29,837, due principally to heavy repairs on the falls and weirs; rebuilding the Luliáni weir; extensive silt-clearances on the lower part of the Main Branch Lower; demarcating canal lands, and to cost of bunds and cuts in connection with the Chakki torrent.

28. There is an apparent increase of R14,559 in Establishment charges, which is due to the Direction charges being abnormally low in the last year, owing to an adjustment of the charges for the previous year.

29. The following table shows the detailed cost of Establishment for five years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
ENGINEERING.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Direction	22,202	1,834	49,806	54,205	58,420
Executive	1,11,491	1,14,103	1,28,079	1,16,543	1,24,866
Medical	1,557	2,260	2,026	2,065	4,549
	1,35,250	1,18,197	1,79,911	1,72,813	1,87,835
REVENUE.					
Collection and Police	50,144	51,446	56,485	49,607	44,377
Lambardárs and Patwáris' fees	43,732	43,627	43,596	28,242	23,350
	93,876	95,073	1,00,081	77,849	67,727
Plantations . . . . .	...	1,319	2,407	2,643	2,500
Special Field Survey	52	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,29,178	2,14,619	2,82,489	2,53,305	2,58,062
Area irrigated in acres	3,68,002	4,33,080	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,66,995
Rate per acre for Establishment	·623	·496	·718	·773	·966
Ditto excluding the adjustments of 1880-81 . . . . .	...	·526	·684	...	...

The rate for Establishment, as compared with acres irrigated, compares very favorably with that of previous years ; even neglecting the costs for Direction which are always liable to fluctuation, the remaining items are the lowest of the five years entered in the table.

30. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years according to both collections and assessments of the year :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Water-rate	10,13,421	9,54,003	8,90,367	7,33,976	5,07,855
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	2,95,227	7,04,000	2,24,138	1,77,360	1,19,028
TOTAL	14,23,913	17,78,919	11,91,291	9,83,213	6,88,065
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS.					
Water rates	9,22,067	10,70,859	9,69,021	8,22,524	6,28,451
Miscellaneous	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182
Land Revenue	3,16,258	3,27,293	3,39,647	2,54,502	2,14,277
TOTAL	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454	11,48,883	9,03,910
Capital invested	1,55,52,072	1,55,66,485	1,49,61,778	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496
Working expenses	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358	5,23,987
Area irrigated	368,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
PROFIT ON CAPITAL.					
Collections	9,13,348	13,56,201	6,89,003	4,68,855	1,64,078
Per cent.	5·87	8·71	4·60	3·16	1·12
Assessments	8,43,025	10,96,305	8,83,166	6,34,525	3,79,923
Per cent.	5·42	7·04	5·90	4·28	2·58
Interest charges for the year	5,97,890	6,72,850	6,72,646	6,70,077	6,64,980

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R
Working expenses, excluding book charges	1.25	0.90	1.18	1.57	1.96
Ditto ditto including ditto	1.39	0.98	1.27	...	...
Omitting the adjustments of the year 1880-81 for Establishment . . . . .	...	1.01	1.24	...	...

The profit on assessments of the year under review are less than those calculated on either collections or assessments of the previous year. The collections of 1880-81 were swollen by arrears of land revenue, and the assessments were for a year very favorable for irrigation operations. The Superintending Engineer reports that during the current year the seasons were most unfavorable to the spread of canal irrigation. The total rain-fall of the year was about 60 per cent. in excess of the average, and moreover the distribution of the rain was such as to exactly suit the wants of the cultivators. There were good spring rains; and the monsoons set in early in June and continued without long breaks till the middle of September; and there was also a copious and well distributed rain-fall in January and February at the only time of the whole year when there appeared any good hope of increasing the irrigated area, *viz.*, towards the close of the kharif, when there was a partial cessation of the rains, a failure of supply occurred and put all extensions out of the question, and even endangered the crops already irrigated. The failure of the supply was due to the river at Mádhopur having set over to the Kashmir side. This necessitated the construction of a bund, which involved a heavy expenditure both of money and of time. It is to be hoped that the system of sunken bars (which was commenced last cold weather, and will now be vigorously pushed on) will, when completed, obviate any repetition of the failure above adverted to.

31. The owner's rate or land revenue dependent on the canal for the year is as follows:—

AREA IN EACH CLASS.			R	R
1,605	{ Acres @ 1-8	=	2,159	
	„ „ half rates	=	124	
				2,283
4,582	{ „ „ 1-4	=	5,569	
	„ „ half rates	=	80	
				5,649
25,944	{ „ „ 1-2	=	26,237	
	„ „ half rates	=	1,466	
				27,703
179,797	{ „ „ 1	=	1,60,896	
	„ „ half rates	=	9,450	
				1,70,346
156,074	{ „ „ 12 annas	=	1,03,499	
	„ „ half rates	=	6,778	
				1,10,277
368,002	Average rate 0.86, or 13 annas 9 pices per acre . . . . .		...	3,16,258

32. There is a decrease in the water-rate assessed of R1,48,792, and in the land revenue of R11,035, due to a less area having been irrigated, as explained in para. 30. Under Miscellaneous revenue the decrease has been R5,651, due mainly to less receipts from Plantations, Fines and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Plantations to a smaller demand for fuel during the year; that under Fines to a change of nomenclature, as much of what used to be credited under this head is now classed as water-rates. The decrease under Sundry collections is due to the abnormal inflation of that item in the previous year by the sale of land and material to the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. There is a satisfactory increase in the receipts from water-power; the receipts during the present exceed those of the previous year by R 7,640.

33. The following table compares the several items for five years :—

ITEMS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
III. Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	10,040	11,901	9,813	8,747	8,074
V. Receipts from plantations	14,293	18,138	14,069	14,831	15,075
VI. Ditto other produce	122	85	162	114	115
VII. Ditto water-power	71,669	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,290
VIII. Ditto navigation rent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	167
IX. Ditto rent of buildings	1,285	1,328	867	586	666
X. Ditto fines	15,729	17,693	5,519	1,764	1,563
XI. Ditto sundry collections	2,127	7,742	597	311	232
	1,15,265	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182

34. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal for the same period :—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	126,872	151,104	149,436	116,463	85,664
Per cent.	34.4	34.9	38.0	35.6	32.1
Rabbi	241,130	281,976	243,881	211,095	181,331
Per cent.	65.6	65.1	62.0	64.4	67.9
	368,002	433,080	393,317	327,558	266,995
Double-cropped land	45,473	56,836	53,437	33,436	28,062
Per cent.	12.4	13.1	13.6	10.2	10.5
Rain-fall	21.80—58.70	10.40—41.29	16.30—38.93	17.85—31.78	17.12—31.89

35. The causes of the falling-off in area irrigated, as compared with 1880-81 have already been explained in para. 30. The decrease is most noticeable in the kharif, and is due to the unfortunate change in the course of the river at a critical time. The works now in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of a failure of supply. Notwithstanding seasonable winter rains, the rabbi area compares not unfavorably with the average of previous years. It is believed that when the river is brought under control, the irrigation of this canal will become more uniform, and that even in bad seasons it may be expected to reach 350,000 acres. Considerable

attention is therefore now paid to the construction of works for the control of the river and to the strengthening of the rapids on the upper part of the canal.

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.					
Kharif . . .	1,954	2,759	2,501	2,001	1,823
Rabbi . . .	1,681	1,950	2,073	1,958	1,130
SUPPLY UTILIZED.					
Kharif . . .	1,784	2,695	2,396	1,821	1,552
Rabbi . . .	1,669	1,919	2,056	1,926	972
LOSS OF WATER.					
Kharif . . .	170	64	105	180	271
Rabbi . . .	12	31	17	32	158
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT. ENTERING CANAL.	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R
Kharif . . .	64.9 196.2	54.8 161.8	59.7 172.5	58.20 181.13	46.99 134.46
Rabbi . . .	143.4 320.4	144.6 320.2	117.7 259.3	107.81 234.96	160.47 339.22
UTILIZED.					
Kharif . . .	71.1 215.0	56.0 165.6	62.37 180.09	63.95 199.04	55.20 157.94
Rabbi . . .	144.5 322.7	146.9 325.4	118.62 261.43	109.60 238.87	186.56 394.37
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharif . . .	1,167	1,160	1,113	1,042	951
Rabbi . . .	1,133	1,133	1,087	1,053	975
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R	R	R	R	R
Kharif . . .	3.02	2.95	2.89	3.11	2.86
Rabbi . . .	2.23	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.12

36. The following table shows the cost of maintenance per mile of both canal and distributaries for five years :—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
		R		R		R		R		R
Canal	388.5	113	388.5	56	388.5	90	199.5	164	199.5	652
Rājbaħa	862.0	37.3	862.0	41.4	862.0	46	706	37	706	61

The increased cost of maintenance of canal channel was explained in paragraph 27.

37. The percentage of each class of crop is given below :—

CLASS.	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I.	12,707	3.5	12,397	2.8	10,718	2.7	8,746	2.6	6,339	2.3
„ II.	33,261	9.0	45,093	10.4	43,166	11.0	37,114	11.4	24,705	9.3
„ III.	228,646	62.1	265,858	61.4	239,052	60.8	217,065	66.3	156,884	58.8
„ IV.	91,855	25.0	107,268	24.8	98,502	25.0	62,515	19.1	72,536	27.2
„ V.	1,533	0.4	2,464	0.6	1,879	0.5	2,118	0.6	6,551	2.4
TOTAL	368,002	100	433,080	100	393,317	100	327,558	100	266,995	100

The Superintending Engineer justly remarks that in classes III., IV. and V. the proportion has remained nearly the same, that there has been a considerable increase in class I., and a corresponding decrease in class II. This is only what might have been expected, as the cultivation of class I. (sugar-cane) extends over so long a period that it is almost certain to require canal irrigation at some period or other of its growth, whereas in the case of class II. (rice) there will necessarily be much less need for canal-water in a year of such heavy monsoon rains as that under review.

38. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is shown in the following table, which shows that the percentage is practically constant :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	REMARKS.
Kharif	92.97	92.10	91.70	91.87	91.90	Flow.
Rabbi	85.91	86.04	85.90	84.94	85.78	Do.

39. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years:—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice	32,582	44,594	42,772	36,719	24,245
Cotton	28,712	23,314	25,913	23,036	10,545
Sugar-cane	12,707	12,397	10,718	8,746	6,339
Wheat	178,743	219,838	197,865	171,936	136,279

The decrease in rice and wheat is due to favorable rains; the increase in cotton to the state of the market. Sugar-cane shows a very slight increase; this last crop remains so long in the ground that when once planted it can hardly escape being watered at some time or other during the year.

40. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements was as follows:—

	COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	KHARIF.		RABBI.		LAST BATCH SUBMITTED.		KHARIF.		RABBI.	
	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Khari.	Rabbi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
		R		R				R		R
1st Division	659-79 31,789	2-07	666-33 45,795	1-45	18 Nov.	12 May	709-56	2-22	963-01	2-10
2nd „	1,280-32 95,083	1-35	1,745-34 195,335	89	14 Dec.	24 May	1,683-59	1-77	3,139-73	1-60
Whole Canal	1,940-11 126,872	1-53	2,414-67 241,130	1-00	...	...	2,393-15	1-88	4,102-74	1-70
Average for five years .	1,598 125,90,	1-27	2,144 231,882	92	...	...	2,334	1-85	3,733	1-61

The cost of measurements and of the subsequent preparation of demand statements for the year under review was nearly R3 per cent. on the acreage. This small increase on the figures for the previous year is due to the irrigation of an unfavorable year being always more difficult to bring to book; the percentage is higher owing to the area measured being smaller. The subject of the cost of measurements is receiving attention, and it may be expected that some economy will be effected.

41. The balance outstanding on 1st April was R35,387, as against R43,204 in the previous year.

42. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R1,02,91,555.

43. The following table shows a comparison between the rain-fall of the last two years, and shows how very unfavorable the seasons were for canal irrigation :—

		GURDASPUR.					AMRITSAR.		LAHORE.	
		Madhopur.	Bhimpur.	Tibri.	Kalair.	Aliwal.	Amritsar.	Bhuchar.	Mean Meer.	Valn.
KHARIF, 1881-82.										
April	1881 . .	1.55	1.00	0.48	0.80	0.70	0.20	0.20	1.10	0.70
May	„ . .	0.79	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.95	1.90	1.10	0.95	1.40
June	„ . .	6.81	7.19	7.63	10.70	8.95	13.20	7.80	0.60	1.50
July	„ . .	22.93	20.73	19.26	18.40	15.70	23.60	10.60	12.20	5.30
August	„ . .	31.76	19.79	15.33	14.40	6.00	25.30	13.25	6.35	9.00
September	„ . .	6.45	2.42	1.60	2.80	0.50	4.90	...	...	0.60
TOTAL		70.29	52.00	45.25	48.00	32.80	69.10	32.95	21.20	18.50
RABBI, 1881-82.										
October	1881 . .	...	...	0.20	0.30	0.45	...	...	...	...
November	„ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	„ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	1882 . .	6.41	3.90	2.98	2.83	2.35	2.57	1.30	1.70	1.80
February	„ . .	3.21	2.60	1.31	0.79	1.05	1.83	0.55	1.30	1.50
March	„ . .	0.45	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.12	...	...	...
TOTAL		10.07	6.70	4.70	4.08	3.90	4.52	1.85	3.00	3.30
GRAND TOTAL		80.36	58.70	49.95	52.08	36.70	73.62	34.80	24.20	21.80
Compared with 1880-81		44.15	46.31	40.40	23.42	25.60	25.75	18.83	21.14	14.10
Difference { More		36.21	12.39	9.55	28.66	11.10	47.87	15.97	3.06	7.70
Less		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44. The following table shows the area of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during 1881-82:—
Statement of the areas and crops irrigated and estimated value of produce, 1881-82.

NAMES OF CROPS.	1st DIVISION.		2nd DIVISION.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.					
KHARIF, 1881-82— CLASS I— Sugar-cane	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
	5,691-30	37-07	6,448-77	522-18	12,140-07	559-25	12,699-32	25 0 0	3,17,483-0	0 12 0	10,58,277
CLASS II— Rice Gardens	11,552-55 93-93	2-31 5-41	20,383-82 171-55	135-11 20-90	31,936-37 285-48	137-42 26-31	32,073-79 291-79	20 0 0 R66 per acre.	6,41,476-0	0 30 0 ...	8,55,301 19,258
	11,646-48	7-72	20,555-37	156-01	32,201-85	163-73	32,365-58	...	...	...	8,74,559
TOTAL CLASS II											
CLASS III— Fibres—Cotton Hemp Dyes—Drugs and Turmeric Tobacco Oil seeds—Til (Sesamum) Indigo Torina Vegetables Orchards Miscellaneous—Wheat, &c.	5,729-92 44-17 8-36 13-79 123-89	33-96 ... 6-96 0-51 ...	19,987-27 156-51 ... 151-81 560-14	2,900-83 16-76 ... 62-45 45-73	25,717-19 200-68 8-36 165-60 689-03	2,904-79 17-26 ... 69-41 46-24	28,711-98 217-94 8-36 235-01 735-27	9 0 0 5 0 0 12 0 0 25 0 0 2 0 0	2,53,407-8 2,089-7 100-3 5,875-25 1,470-5	0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 14 0	8,61,359 4,359 501 23,501 4,201

TOTAL CLASS III											
CLASS IV— Jowar (great millet) Kangri (Italian millet) Maize (Indian-corn) Fodder and grass Miscellaneous Fallow land	6,107-57	122-40	22,742-92	3,268-36	28,850-49	3,390-76	32,241-25	...	...	...	10,12,896
	5,542-27 77-85	133-74 4-45	12,241-44 471-52	1,505-10 136-93	17,783-71 549-37	1,638-84 141-38	19,422-55 690-75	16 0 0 20 0 0	3,10,760-8 13,815-0	0 35 0 1 0 0	3,55,155 13,815

TOTAL CLASS IV											
TOTAL											
	7,759-16	158-34	36,154-57	4,635-99	43,913-73	4,794-33	48,708-06	...	...	...	10,99,640

CLASS V— Single watering		259-34	0-11	598-75	...	855-09	0-11	858-20	...	...	...	...
TOTAL KHARIF		31,463-85	325-64	86,500-38	8,582-54	1,17,964-23	8,908-18	136,872-41	...	...	...	40,45,372
RABBI, 1881-82— CLASS I— Sugar-cane		1-09	...	7-17	...	8-26	...	8-26	25 0 0	206-5	0 12 0	688
CLASS II— Gardens Rice		69-67 5-65	7-61 ...	249-01 496-51	61-49 5-72	318-68 502-16	69-10 5-72	387-78 507-88	R 66 per acre. 20 0 0	...	...	25,593 13,543
TOTAL CLASS II		75-32	7-61	745-52	67-21	820-84	74-82	895-66	...	...	...	39,136
CLASS III— Cereals—Wheat Barley Mixed grain Oil seeds—Linseed Sesam Toria Dyes, &c.—Poppies Tobacco Miscellaneous—Safflower Vegetables Orchards		34,389-78 825-08 1,011-04 6-50 304-25 ... 113-02 40-93 1-24 44-81 60-76	845-01 4-72 1-47 ... 7-62 ... 6-32 3-36 ... 6-29 12-71	1,16,202-51 4,549-95 4,336-78 56-10 389-61 38-46 537-35 277-39 ... 1,806-83 1,379-18	27,305-81 432-15 1,005-47 4-32 203-09 38-46 2-05 10-92 132-17 ... 310-22 39-62	150,592-29 5,074-98 5,347-82 62-60 698-86 38-46 650-37 318-32 1-24 1,851-64 1,439-94	28,150-82 436-87 1,006-94 4-32 210-71 2-05 17-24 135-53 ... 316-51 52-33	178,743-11 5,511-85 6,354-76 66-92 904-57 40-51 687-61 453-85 1-24 2,168-15 1,492-27	19 0 0 14 0 0 14 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 9 0 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 25 0 0 1 3 0 R 36 per acre. " 66 " "	33,96,119-0 77,165-9 88,966-6 133-8 8,141-13 324-0 2,670-44 11,346-25 1-3 ...	0 26 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 13 0 0 17 0 0 18 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 1 12 ...	52,24,798 77,166 88,967 411 19,155 721 13,352 45,385 30 78,053 98,490
TOTAL CLASS III		36,497-36	887-50	1,29,574-16	29,445-82	166,071-52	30,333-32	196,404-84	...	...	...	56,46,528
CLASS IV— Pulses—Gram Masūr China Fodder—Grass Sijji Fallow land		3,181-20 52-39 8-59 ... 4,656-78 ...	29-0 53-88 ...	9,296-38 151-68 615-54 464-07 20,439-86 717-25	915-07 28-75 82-28 2-25 2,383-63 67-38	12,478-13 204-07 624-13 464-07 25,096-64 717-25	944-07 28-75 82-28 2-25 2,437-51 67-38	13,422-20 232-82 706-41 466-32 27,534-15 784-63	17 0 0 6 0 0 15 0 0 R 5 per acre. " 10 " "	228,177-4 1,386-9 10,596-15	0 34 0 0 34 0 0 32 0	2,67,266 1,631 13,261 2,332 2,75,341 ...
TOTAL CLASS IV		7,898-96	82-88	31,685-33	3,479-36	39,584-29	3,562-24	43,146-53	...	...	...	5,59,831
CLASS V— Single watering		342-12	1-73	329-08	1-62	671-20	3-35	674-55	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABBI		44,814-85	979-72	162,341-26	32,994-01	207,156-11	33,973-73	241,129-84	...	...	...	62,46,183
GRAND TOTAL		76,278-70	1,305-36	248,841-64	41,576-55	325,120-34	42,881-91	368,002-25	...	...	...	1,02,91,555

UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION INUNDATION CANALS.

45. The Capital at the end of the year amounted to R5,78,400, being less than that of the previous year by R98. This was caused by a reduction of suspense balances.

46. The Revenue Account for the year is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements . . .	1,815	Water-rates	15,710
Maintenance and Repairs	45,168	Owners' „	5,140
		Miscellaneous	4,230
		TOTAL	25,080
Establishment, Direction	4,631		
Ditto Executive	22,213	Fluctuating Land Revenue	1,24,004
Ditto Medical	657		
Ditto Revenue	7,641		
Fees on collection	612		
	35,784		
Tools and Plant	347		
	83,114		
TOTAL	83,114		
Book charges—			
Leave and pension allowances	7,689		
	90,803		
Total Working Expenses	90,803		
Balance profit (being 10·07 per cent. on Capital)	58,281		
	1,49,084		
TOTAL	1,49,084	TOTAL	1,49,084

47. The interest charge amounts to R20,892, so that the profit of the year is 6·46 in excess of all charges, including interest. The balance of interest unpaid is R6,20,114.

48. The working expenses amounted to R83,114 exclusive of the book charges. This is R2,614 less than the charges for the previous year, and is due to the scarcity of labor for the clearances at the head of the Khánwah Canal; the work was consequently unfinished at the close of the official year.

49. Including the book charges the working expenses amounted to R90,803, against R90,426 in the previous year.

50. The above statements are based on the collections of the year. If the assessments be taken as the basis of calculation, there is a great improvement, as they amount to R2,55,731, an increase of R1,06,647. The profit would then be R28·51 per cent. excluding and R24·90 per cent. including interest.

51. A comparison between the assessments of the two last years is given in the following table:—

	1881-82.			Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE.	
	AREA IRRIGATED.					More.	Less.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
DIRECT WATER-RATES, LAHORE DISTRICT.							
Class I	1,725	101	1,826	929			
„ II	2,891	1,031	3,922	1,968			
„ III	9,270	3,617	12,887	6,511			
„ IV	37,554	1,507	39,061	19,531			
„ V	366	21	387	193			
TOTAL	51,806	6,277	58,083	29,132	24,233	4,899	

	Amount.	1880-81.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
I. Fixed water-rate, Montgomery District	149	149	...	
II. Owner's or water-advantage rates	21,319	6,272	15,047	
	50,600	30,654	19,946	
V. Receipts from plantations . . . . .	...	...	...
VI. " other canal produce	2,374	1,942	432	
IX. " rent of buildings	180	180	...	
X. " fines	426	162	264	
XI. Miscellaneous	1,250	1,084	166	
TOTAL V TO XI	4,230	3,368	862	
Fluctuating Land Revenue	2,00,901	1,46,621	54,280	
GRAND TOTAL	2,55,731	1,80,643	75,088	

52. From the above table it appears that there was an increase of Rs4,899 in the water-rate; Rs15,047 in the water-advantage rate; and Rs54,280 in the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District, which was due to the river having been favorable to the extension of irrigation from the Katora Canal, and to the excellent working of the Upper Sohag Canal.

The charges in miscellaneous revenue are so small as to call for no special remarks.

53. The area irrigated during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	LAHORE.			MONTGOMERY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	
1881-82	18,880	39,253	58,083	62,352	101,547	163,899	221,982
1880-81	20,295	28,192	48,487	59,951	46,098	106,049	154,536
1879-80	10,621	15,233	25,854	46,868	27,255	73,623	99,477
1878-79	16,355	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
1877-78	6,380	10,738	17,118	38,244	25,823	64,067	81,185

The area irrigated in 1880-81 was described in the report for that year as the largest then on record; it is again exceeded by that of the year under review. Remissions from various causes have reduced the area finally assessed to 179,578 acres, which is still largely in excess of the gross measurements of any previous year. The large increase during this year is mainly due to the water from the canals at times of high flood in the river reaching many villages which do not ordinarily obtain water.

54. The statement below compares the areas of the principal crops grown in the last five years:—

Crops.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Rice	14,825	20,701	18,220	17,471	7,380
Cotton	16,829	8,441	5,716	34,835	15,906
Sugar-cane	129	109	96	155	129
Jowár	6,350	5,868	5,908	1,955	4,925
Wheat	93,098	47,519	19,952	25,714	18,934

The decrease in area under rice is said to be due to the cultivators fearing a repetition of the losses which accrued through the failure of supply in the

previous year. The early rise of the river was favorable for the cultivation of cotton. The principal increase is, as in the previous year, in the area under wheat.

55. The incidence on the area of the fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District during the last five years has been as follows :—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Kharif	{ R	1,13,788	1,06,957	87,603	1,26,767	65,096
	{ Acres	62,352 = 1·8	59,951 = 1·8	46,366 = 1·8	67,902 = 1·9	38,244 = 1·7
Rabbi	{ R	87,113	39,664	23,540	24,792	20,798
	{ Acres	1,01,547 = 0·9	46,098 = 0·9	27,255 = 0·8	30,324 = 0·8	25,823 = 0·8
Whole year	{ R	2,00,901	1,46,621	1,10,603	1,51,559	85,894
	{ Acres	1,63,899 = 1·2	1,06,049 = 1·4	73,623 = 1·5	98,226 = 1·5	64,067 = 1·3

56. The following table shows the area of each class of crop for three years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Class I.	14,939	20,795	18,269
„ II.	22,848	13,406	8,336
„ III.	42,591	45,434	39,564
„ IV.	138,422	73,256	31,646
„ V.	3,182	1,645	1,662
TOTAL	221,982	154,536	99,477

57. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals for the last four years :—

		1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Duty per cubic foot of supply	{ Kharif	66·2	62·7	31·4	45·7
	{ Rabbi	189·0	165·4	162·8	116·8
	{ Year	209·8	138·7	69·2	90·4
Income per cubic foot of supply.	{ Kharif	100·7	91·5	50·9	73·3
	{ Rabbi	143·4	119·9	119·3	81·5
	{ Year	217·5	153·5	85·9	114·8
Cost of Maintenance	{ Per cubic foot of supply	73·7	75·3	76·1	64·1
	{ „ acre irrigated	0·35	0·54	1·09	0·7
	{ „ mile of canal	173·6	225·3	233·5	192·5
	{ „ „ of Rajbaha	35·1	30·4	73·38	70·79

58. The duty per cubic foot of mean supply shown in the table attached to the last para. is based on the assumption that kharif irrigation has ceased at the end of August. The date is an arbitrary one, but is as good as any other that can be assumed, the fact being that irrigation for both crops is to a great extent simultaneous. A large rabbi crop, owing to its taking less water than an equal area of kharif sowings, swells the duty and the income per cubic foot of discharge. The cost of maintenance is low for reasons which have been stated in a previous para.

59. Cost of measurements and preparing demand statements :—

DISTRICTS.	MEASUREMENTS.						DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	KHARIF.			RABBI.			KHARIF.			RABBI.		
	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
		R			R			R			R	
Lahore & Montgomery	81,182	590.12	0.72	140,800	886.12	0.63	81,182	539.63	0.66	140,800	711.37	0.50

The increase in cost of preparing demand statements for the kharif is due to the large number of objections to the measurements and to separate returns having been prepared of unauthorized irrigation. Both these subjects have received attention, and measures have been taken to obviate their recurrence to the same extent in future.

60. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed and announced are given below :—

	LAHORE.		MONTGOMERY.	
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Kharif.	Rabbi.
Commenced	1st Sep. 1881	1st Dec. 1881	1st Sep. 1881	19th Dec. 1881
Completed	26th Nov. 1881	10th Mar. 1882	6th Dec. 1881	25th Mar. 1881
Announcement completed	...	...	27th Jany. 1882	28th May 1882

61. The Superintending Engineer reports that the causes of delay in completing the irrigation assessments of this year were as follows :—

The very large area to be measured and assessed; the enormous number of *tanázahs* or objections to assessment put in by the irrigators, and which needed to be enquired into in detail; a more careful mode of measuring than heretofore used was insisted upon this year; additional irrigation occurring after the kharif measurements had been commenced; the temporary Amins employed in the Lahore District were with one exception new men without experience of the work; and lastly, a prominent cause of delay in completing the assessments was the very inadequate strength of the Revenue staff consisting of one Dárogha and two Náib-Zilahdárs. The Local Government has now (September 1882) sanctioned a very considerable increase to the temporary establishment, and although the value of this increase will very probably not become apparent during the year 1882-83, which, so far as irrigation is concerned, is practically closed, it is hoped that the benefit will be apparent in 1883-84, and the strain on the establishment will, at any rate, be sensibly lightened.

62. The following are the dates on which demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners :—

CANAL DIVISION.	BRITISH TERRITORY.		Kharif.	Rabbi.
	Zilah.	Tahsil.		
Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lahore	Kasúr	16th Feby. 1882	16th May 1882.
	Montgomery	Chunián		
		Dipálpur.	29th Jany. 1882	30th May 1882.
		Pákpattan		

63. The value of crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R 34,38,002.

64. The following statement shows the rain-fall at some of the principal stations:—

		LAHORE DISTRICT.		MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.		REMARKS.
		At Mámoki.		At Dipálpur.	At Pákpattan.	
		Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	
April	1881	1.10		...	...
May	"	0.45		...	0.60	
June	"	1.01		0.60	...	
July	"	7.77		10.20	6.80	
August	"	3.68		2.90	4.90	
September	"	0.41		...	...
TOTAL		14.42		13.70	12.30	
October	1881	...		...	...
November	"	...		...	...
December	"	...		...	...
January	1882	1.55		1.50	1.10	
February	"	0.60		1.40	0.50	
March	"	...		...	...
TOTAL		2.15		2.90	1.60	
GRAND TOTAL, 1881-82		16.57		16.60	13.90	
" 1880-81		12.22		5.40	7.20	
Difference { More		4.35		11.20	6.70	
{ Less		...		...	...

65. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce:—

Class.	CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazár per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
I	KHARIF.							
	Rice	14,731	94	14,825	16 0 0	237,200	0 14 0	6,77,714
	Gardens	43	7	50	R36 per acre.	...	...	1,800
	Chillies	36	28	64	12 0 0	768	1 0 0	768
	TOTAL	14,810	129	14,939	...	...	...	6,80,282
II	Cotton	14,241	2,588	16,829	4 0 0	67,316	0 12 0	2,24,387
	Melons	16	17	33	7 0 0	231	0 36 0	257
	Sugar-cane	124	5	129	R70 per acre.	...	...	9,030
	Til	4,304	1,387	5,691	3 0 0	17,073	0 10 0	68,292
	Hemp	144	22	166	6 0 0	996	0 8 0	4,980
	TOTAL	18,829	4,019	22,848	...	...	...	3,06,944
III	Makai	3,584	1,577	5,161	5 0 0	25,805	0 32 0	32,256
	Jowár	4,691	1,659	6,350	5 0 0	31,750	0 32 0	39,688
	Bájra	172	117	289	5 0 0	1,445	0 34 0	1,700
	Kangni	5,108	1,960	7,068	6 0 0	42,408	0 34 0	49,892
	China	198	54	252	6 0 0	1,512	0 35 0	1,728
	Mung	219	19	238	4 0 0	952	0 30 0	1,269
	Másh	681	32	713	4 0 0	2,852	0 25 0	4,563
	Moth	949	221	1,170	5 0 0	5,850	0 30 0	7,800
	Charri	17,728	3,322	21,050	R19.4 per acre.	...	...	4,05,212
	Sawánk	110	19	129	4 0 0	516	1 0 0	516
	Miscellaneous	82	89	171	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	33,522	9,069	42,591	...	...	...	5,44,624
IV	Vegetables	50	19	69	R10 per acre.	...	...	690
	Plantations	100	...	100	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	150	19	169	...	...	...	690

Class.	CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazar per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	Total				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
V	Grass	590	2	592	R3 per acre.		...	1,776
	Lands ploughed but not sown.	8	35	43	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	598	37	635	...	...	...	1,776
	TOTAL KHARIF	67,909	13,273	81,182	...	...	...	15,34,318
RABBI.								
IV	Wheat	90,265	2,833	93,098	10 0 0	930,980	0 27 0	13,79,230
	Barley	3,091	146	3,237	12 0 0	38,844	1 0 0	38,844
	Gram	20,454	42	20,496	12 0 0	245,952	1 0 0	2,45,952
	Mixed grains	14,474	70	14,544	13 0 0	189,072	1 0 0	1,89,072
	Sarson	5,555	486	6,041	4 0 0	24,164	0 24 0	40,273
	Massar	23	...	23	4 0 0	92	0 36 0	102
	Methra	151	37	188	4 0 0	752	0 32 0	940
	Sinji	50	29	79	4 0 0	316	1 0 0	316
	Cheral	61	...	61	4 0 0	244	1 0 0	244
	Zira	268	9	277	3 0 0	831	0 5 0	6,648
	Vegetables	67	5	72	R10 per acre.		...	720
	Poppy	28	2	30	3 0 0	90	0 5 0	720
	Taramira	48	18	66	3 0 0	198	0 30 0	264
	China	40	1	41	4 0 0	164	1 0 0	164
	TOTAL	134,575	3,678	1,38,253	...	...	...	19,03,489
V	Grass	61	4	65	R3 per acre.		...	195
	Lands ploughed but not sown	2,411	71	2,482	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,472	75	2,547	...	...	...	195
	TOTAL RABBI	137,047	3,753	1,40,800	...	...	...	19,03,684
GRAND TOTAL		204,956	17,026	2,21,982	...	...	...	34,38,002

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

66. The amount of the Capital Account at the end of the year was R1,10,102, being R147 less than the previous year; this was due to a reduction of the suspense balances.

67. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements	235	Water-rates	143
Maintenance and Repairs	76,131	Miscellaneous	15,483
ESTABLISHMENT—	R	Contribution from Zar-i-nagha	64,625
Direction	20,288	Value of statute labor	194,231
Executive	37,946	TOTAL	2,74,482
Medical	720	Land Revenue	3,07,837
Revenue	6,296		
Fees on collection	1,555		
	66,805		
Tools and Plant	282		
Refunds of Revenue	70		
Statute labor	1,94,231		
TOTAL	3,37,754		
BOOK CHARGES—			
Leave and Pension allowances	13,519		
Total Working Expenses	351,273		
Balance profit, or 209.84 per cent. on Capital invested	2,31,046		
GRAND TOTAL	5,82,319	GRAND TOTAL	5,82,319

68. From the above it will appear that the balance of profit was R2,31,046, or R209·84 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges of R4,305, R205·93 per cent. The total sum at the credit of the canals, after paying all charges, is R42,83,575.

69. The Zar-i-nágha expenditure consisted of—extensions and improvements R235 for making maps of the canals; maintenance and repairs, R64,390, which is R10,270 less than the previous year; the decrease is due to the failure of contractors to complete their work in time for payment during the year under review.

70. The amount of Imperial repairs was R11,741, or R179 in excess of last year.

71. In the Establishment charges there is a decrease of R24,996 on the previous year, due principally to an adjustment of the Direction charges in the accounts of last year.

72. In the Miscellaneous revenue there is an increase of R9,100, which is due to large sales of wood, a large number of trees having been cut down in widening the Pakhtúwah Canal.

73. There is a decrease of R2,56,870 on the land revenue credited; this is due to arrears of revenue on account of land assigned to Jágirdárs having been included in the accounts of the previous year; omitting this sum the amount for the year is R3,07,837, as against R3,09,687 in the previous year, the decrease of R1,850 being due to the collection of arrears during the previous year. R3,353 were remitted during the year. The Superintending Engineer explains that the remissions were only due in part to the failure of a proper supply in the canals, and that many of them were made on account of "poverty of the owner," or because he had elected to cultivate some other part of his estate.

74. The following table compares the items of miscellaneous revenue for five years:—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
V.—Receipts from plantations .	30	55	136	35	13
VI.— „ „ other canal produce .	14,007	4,871	6,874	5,049	5,894
IX.—Rent of buildings	171	174	...	...	45
X.—Fines	714	432	16	105	344
XI.—Miscellaneous	561	851	367	847	272
TOTAL	15,483	6,383	7,393	6,036	6,568

75. The Zar-i-nágha account is as follows:—

	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1880-81	2,39,658	
Realized during the year	56,511	
	<hr/>	296,169
Deduct expenditure—		
1 A.—Extensions and Improvements	235	
1 B.—Maintenance and Repairs	64,390	
III.—Fees on collection	1,642	
	<hr/>	66,267
BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1882		2,29,902

76. The following table shows in detail the attendance of laborers during the last two years :—

Particulars.	1881-82.			1880-81.			Difference.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	343,364	168,205	511,569	392,680	181,979	574,659	.....	63,090
Present	260,229	127,039	387,268	307,673	142,412	450,085	... ..	62,817
Remitted to Pancháyats	19,424	11,574	30,998	16,797	10,828	27,625	3,373	.....
TOTAL	279,653	138,613	418,266	324,470	153,240	477,710	...	59,444
Actual absentees	63,711	29,592	93,303	68,210	28,739	96,949	...	3,646

77. The number of chhers called out has been necessarily diminished by Rule 21 of the Revised Rules for the management of the Canals in the Mooltan District; and the actual number of absentees is therefore 3,646 less than in the previous year; but the percentage of absentees, instead of decreasing as was expected under the operation of that rule, has increased from 16·9 to 18·2. The following table shows the percentages for the last five years :—

	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fine in rupees.	REMARKS.
1881-82	75·70	6·10	18·20	69,748	
1880-81	78·30	4·80	16·90	48,474	
1879-80	79·77	5·17	15·06	40,864	
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305	
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127	

The sum levied on absentees is high, but the increase in cash realizations over that of the previous year is mainly due to the working of Rule 21 under which R23,096 were received in commutation of labor at the rate of six annas per man. If this sum is deducted from the total, the sum received from fines proper at 8 annas per head amounts to only R46,652, which is R1,822 less than the corresponding amount of the previous year. As this was the first year of the working of the new rule, no fair conclusion can be drawn of its effect; but in the opinion of the local officers the loss of labor which it involves in a country where few men work willingly is likely to delay the work of clearing the canals.

78. The value of labor supplied was—

Sutlej Canals	R 97,586
Chenab „	47,640
	1,45,226
Zar-i-nágha or fines on absentees	R 46,652
Commutation of labor	„ 23,096
	69,748
Share of land revenue	3,07,837
Water-rates	143
	5,22,954

or for 346,278 acres nearly R1·51 per acre, against 1·76 in last year and 1·71 in 1879-80.

79. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for the last five years. Rice is the only crop in which there is a decrease compared with the last year. There is an extraordinary increase in millet and indigo, and a steady one in wheat. The area fit for the growth of sugar-cane is limited

to the vicinity of Shujabad, and varies but little from year to year. Turnips are chiefly grown for feeding cattle during the winter when forage is scarce and difficult to obtain.

CROPS.	AREA IN ACRES.				
	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Indigo	65,569	34,612	6,891	41,474	69,322
Cotton	36,923	32,496	25,290	37,806	28,280
Rice	15,411	16,691	10,169	12,605	9,197
Sugar-cane	3,133	3,098	2,924	3,295	3,473
Millet	52,823	49,960	38,017	45,295	39,307
Wheat	104,935	98,678	80,898	89,188	51,686
Turnips	25,290	22,187	24,835	20,419	23,894

80. The areas irrigated and the proportion of flow to lift irrigation is shown in the following table for the last five years:—

	1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Flow	288,682	83·4	235,212	78·6	221,747	82·7	270,785	81·7	226,599	79·6
Lift	57,596	16·6	64,072	21·4	46,293	17·3	60,845	18·3	58,081	20·4
TOTAL	346,278	...	299,284	...	268,040	...	331,639	...	284,680	...

The total irrigation is 46,994 acres in excess of last year and 14,639 acres in excess of the largest previously recorded, that for 1878-79. The increase in area is due to the favorable rise of the rivers Sutlej and Chenab, which gave early waterings for the kharif and late ones to the rabbi. The high water not only continued longer, but the rise itself was greater than in the previous year.

81. The measurements for this year were again made by the Civil Establishment Patwáris; R1,555 was paid to them as fees, and the total cost, including check measurements, was R2,715, against R2,413 in the previous year, the increased cost being due to the increased area measured.

82. The following statement shows rain-fall at principal stations in the Mooltan District:—

NAME OF MONTH.		Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April	1881 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
May	" . . .	...	...	...	...	...
June	" . . .	...	...	0·4	0·6	0·7	
July	" . . .	1·0	0·3	4·8	2·8	0·8	
August	" . . .	1·5	1·3	2·7	0·5	1·7	
September	" . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2·5	1·6	7·9	3·9	3·2	

NAME OF MONTH.	Mooltan.	Shujabad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
October 1881 .	...	...	...	...	...
November " .	...	...	...	...	...
December " .	...	...	...	...	...
January 1882 .	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.3	
February " .	0.2	0.3	...	0.1	0.6	
March " .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	
TOTAL, 1881-82	3.1	1.9	8.0	4.3	4.1	
Compared with 1880-81.	5.6	2.5	6.5	3.0	3.4	
Difference .	-2.5	-0.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	

83. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the value of crops grown, which was Rs1,06,11,692 :—

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R a. p.
KHARIF—							
CLASS I—							
Sugar-cane	3,133.2	22 22 0	...	...	3,14,045 9 7
CLASS II—							
Rice	15,411.1	11 39 0	184,547 36 14	0 28 0	2,63,639 14 2
Gardens	701.4	...	...	...	14,803 3 2
TOTAL CLASS II	16,112.5	...	...	...	2,78,443 1 4
CLASS III—							
Fibres—Cotton	36,922.9	5 20 0	203,075 38 0	0 3 1	26,52,420 9 1
Hemp	7.2	6 0 0	43 8 0	0 14 0	123 6 10
Dyes, { Indigo	65,569.4	0 13 8	22,129 26 14	0 0 4	29,81,682 1 8
Drugs & Chillies	72.7	5 28 0	414 15 9	0 5 0	3,315 1 9
Spices, { Mehndi	78.5	13 20 0	1,049 30 0	0 12 0	3,499 2 8
Oil-seed—Til	7,921.1	4 17 0	35,050 34 11	0 5 14	2,38,644 3 3
Miscellaneous—Vegetable	218.8	...	...	...	14,867 0 0
TOTAL CLASS III	110,790.6	...	...	...	58,94,551 9 3
CLASS IV—							
Jowár (great millet)	52,823.3	5 30 0	303,733 39 0	0 23 2	5,25,377 10 11
Bádra (spike millet)	11,567.8	9 0 0	104,110 8 0	0 21 14	1,90,372 15 0
Cereals . Sawáñk	1,033.1	5 12 0	5,475 17 3	0 23 15	7,568 10 0
Kangni	494.0	6 0 0	2,964 0 0	0 25 0	4,7 6 5
Maize (Indian corn)	235.2	...	...	...	4,935 5 6
China	2,296.3	8 36 0	21,327 2 12	0 29 4	29,165 3 7
Pulses . Másh	123.3	4 0 0	493 8 0	0 16 0	1,233 0 0
Moth	456.1	5 0 0	2,280 20 0	0 21 0	4,343 12 11
Mung	233.0	5 23 0	1,298 39 0	0 18 2	2,866 11 5
Miscellaneous Crops	374.3	...	...	...	1,895 13 4
TOTAL CLASS IV	69,736.4	...	...	...	7,72,501 9 1
TOTAL Kharif	199,772.7	...	...	...	72,59,541 13 3

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total Value.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R. u. p.
RABI—							
CLASS II—							
Gardens	13.6	...	...	...	545 0 0
CLASS III—							
Cereals { Wheat	104,934.7	11 37 0	1,251,346 11 14	0 19 0	26 34,413 4 1
Barley	2,624.7	13 33 0	36,286 19 10	25 0	58,058 5 10
Drugs, { Tobacco	394.9	10 8 0	4,027 39 30	7 0	23,017 0 9
&c. { Chillies	1.2	5 28 0	6 33 90	5 0	54 11 5
Oil-seeds. { Sarson	34.7	10 34 0	376 19 12	0 16 0	941 3 9
Ussun	2,679.7	6 0 0	16,078 8 00	30 0	21,437 9 7
Til
Pulses—China	199.4	8 36 0	1,774 26 60	29 4	2,426 14 2
Turnips	25,289.6	R20 per acre.	...	...	5,05,792 0 0
Miscellaneous. { Methra	1,507.9	5 0 0	7,539 20 0 0	32 0	9,424 6 0
Vegetables	397.6	...	...	...	11,057 0 0
Carrots	43.0	110 9 0	4,796 0 0 4	0 0	1,199 0 0
TOTAL CLASS III	138,107.4	...	...	...	32,67,821 7 7
CLASS IV—							
Pulses { Gram	3,751.2	7 9 0	27,102 16 12	0 21 8	50,423 1 8
Peas	2,948.9	5 0 0	14,744 20 0 0	23 0	25,642 9 9
Massur	161.6	10 0 0	1,616 0 0 0	27 0	2,394 1 2
Drugs, &c.—Dhaniah	22.1	4 0 0	88 16 0 0	8 0	442 0 0
Miscellaneous Crops	1,500.1	...	...	...	4,881 10 5
TOTAL CLASS IV	8,353.9	...	...	...	83,783 7 0
TOTAL RABBI	146,504.9	...	...	...	33,52,149 14 7
GRAND TOTAL	346,277.6	...	...	...	1,06,11,691 11 10

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

84. The Capital Account at the end of the year was R7,07,822, being R3,524 less than at the end of the previous year owing to a reduction in the suspense balances.

85. The Revenue Account was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and improvements	4,591	Clearance rates collected	57,113
Maintenance and Repairs	99,591	Miscellaneous	12,745
Establishment—		TOTAL	69,858
Direction	10,265	Land Revenue for the year	1,57,498
Executive	42,700	Arrears on account of land assigned to Jágirdárs	98,525
Medical	704		2,56,023
Revenue	11,608		
Fees on collection	2,523		
Tools and Plant	539		
TOTAL	1,72,521		
Book Charges—			
Leave and Pension allowances	13,501		
Total Working Expenses	1,86,022		
Balance Revenue (being 19.75 per cent. on Capital expended)	1,39,859		
GRAND TOTAL	3,25,881		
		GRAND TOTAL	3,25,881

86. The balance of profit from the above is R1,39,859, or R19.75 per cent. on the Capital invested; or, after deducting the interest charges, R27,594, 15.86 per cent. But this includes R98,525 on account of arrears of land revenue assigned to Jágirdárs; deducting this amount also the profit, after paying the interest charges, is R1.94 per cent. The unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year is R3,09,329.

87. The sum expended on extensions and improvements during the year consisted of the purchase of the Fazalwah Canal for R5,000, petty item of R6, and a writeback on account of the regulator on the Gámúnwála Canal of R415.

88. The expenditure on repairs was R4,591 in excess of last year, and is due to a larger expenditure on silt-clearances, and to the necessity for prolonged watch and ward on account of the greater height of the river on the embankment; on this last item R7,643 was expended, against R4,779 in the previous year.

89. The cost of the establishment was R17,415 more than in the previous year, due to the adjustment of Direction charges in that year. There was a reduction of R1,671 in the cost of Executive establishment.

R

90. The clearance rate for the year was 54,000
The expenditure was on—

	R
I.—Half cost of clearance	40,560
II.— „ of establishment for supervising work	1,123
III.— „ of repairs to banks	968
IV.—Whole cost of water distribution establishment	1,983
V.—Half cost of measuring establishment	1,768
	46,402
Balance profit to Government	7,598

against R13,126 in the previous year; this reduces the loss to Government up to date to R30,194, but there is still a balance uncollected of R51,552.

91. There is an increase in the miscellaneous revenue of R5,838 over the previous year, due principally to the share of produce of the Massúwah Canal being R5,410, and of the Dhundi Canal R4,187, against R3,039 and 458 in the previous year.

92. The share of land revenue for the year is R1,57,498, against R1,57,953 in the previous year.

93. The area irrigated during the last five years has been as follows:—

1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
190,802	164,385	144,337	208,888	171,604

94. The comparison between the irrigated area of the year and that in previous year is given below:—

CROP.	1881-82.	1880-81.	Difference.
Kharif	128,782	121,075	+ 7,707
Rabbi	62,020	43,310	+ 18,717
TOTAL	190,802	164,385	+ 26,417

In addition to the area shown above as irrigated, an area of 10,811 acres was flooded with waste water during the kharif, and this brings the total up to 201,613 acres. This is the best on record, with the exception of the year of

great floods, 1878-79, but a larger area came to maturity during 1881-82, as no damage was done by the floods and inundation which in 1878-79 destroyed a large proportion of the crops. The area flooded by waste water for the growth of grass is very nearly the same as in the previous year, being only 20 acres less. It will be seen from the table that the increase in area was chiefly in the rabbi, when the river was far more favorable than in the beginning of the season. On the whole, this was a most favorable year for these canals. There were few such changes in the river as necessitate the construction of new heads. The floods were high but not dangerous, and there was no damage to crops by inundation either from the river or from the hill torrents.

95. The rain-fall was more than in the previous year at Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur. A comparison for the last five years is given below of the principal stations :—

NAME OF STATION.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Sanghar	2·3	4·2	4·0	12·8	7·0
Dera Gházi Khan	7·1	5·5	2·95	9·37	6·1
Rájanpur	1·9	1·7	0·5	4·8	2·3

96. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Jowár and Bája (millets)	49,591	44,738	33,460	33,117	24,203
Wheat	57,759	41,451	45,876	62,402	37,479
Cotton	32,492	30,103	24,250	22,643	35,158
Indigo	17,317	10,815	5,598	6,697	28,711
Rice	12,284	12,976	11,197	10,143	11,245

From this it will be seen that there was a large increase in all the crops, except rice, in which there was a slight decrease of 692 acres.

97. The following table shows the area watered by each canal during the last four years :—

No.	NAME OF CANAL.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Massúwah	3,628	2,842	2,305	2,588
2	Mánka	35,811	27,710	19,880	29,824
3	Kot Dáúd	3,762	3,936	3,728	3,165
4	Shoria	29,771	33,138	29,667	27,487
5	Kastúri	20,181	17,633	15,610	15,250
6	Dhingána	18,811	20,407	19,120	19,025
7	Chibri	7,545	4,210	5,640	7,290
8	Sahiba	14,389	10,927	8,812	11,571
9	Gámúnwála	4,542	3,664	2,721	2,892
10	Sohan	9,368	7,824	7,156	7,534
11	Núr	13,334	7,186	4,623	10,243
12	Dhundi	17,053	13,134	14,806	20,432
13	Kutab	7,211	7,046	5,692	5,916
14	Kádra	5,396	4,728	4,567	3,307
	TOTAL	190,802	164,385	144,337	166,524

There is a falling-off in the area under the Kot Dáúd, Shoria and Dhingána Canals, which was due to the unsatisfactory state of the river at their heads. The Mánka and Núr ran for nearly the whole year to the great benefit of the cultivators, as no charge is made for the additional waterings which they thus obtain.

98. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation for the last four years is given below :—

YEARS.	KHARIF.			PERCENTAGE.		RABBI.			PERCENTAGE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.
1881-82 . . .	114,157	14,625	128,782	88.6	11.4	55,957	6,063	62,020	90.2	9.8
1880-81 . . .	108,834	12,241	121,075	89.9	10.1	39,702	3,608	43,310	91.6	8.4
1879-80 . . .	87,718	8,893	96,611	90.8	9.2	45,786	1,940	47,726	95.9	4.1
1878-79 . . .	125,635	11,810	137,445	91.4	8.6	69,056	2,387	71,443	96.7	3.3

99. The measurements were conducted by the District Patwáris, and the rates per acre for the last eight years were—

Years.	Percentage.
1881-82	1.63
1880-81	2.48
1879-80	2.62
1878-79	2.23
1877-78	2.18
1876-77	2.49
1875-76	2.54
1874-75	2.34

The measurements were commenced on 5th October 1881 and finished on 11th March 1882, the time occupied being 158 days, against 120 in last year; the actual area measured was 201,614 acres, against 175,217 in the last year; the reduced cost was due to the measurements having been made wholly by map instead of almost entirely by chain as in previous year.

100. The cost of preparing the revenue papers during the year was 0.16 per 100 acres, against 0.19 in the previous years.

101. The following statement shows the rain-fall at the principal stations in the Dera Gházi Khan district :—

Name of Month.					Sanghar.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jámpur.	Rájanpur.
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1881					1.8	0.50	0.1	...
May " . . . . .					...	0.60	0.1	...
June "					0.1	...	0.2	0.3
July "					0.2	2.15	1.4	0.9
August "					0.2	3.20	0.9	0.7
September " . . . . .					...	...	...	...
TOTAL					2.3	6.45	2.7	1.9
October 1881 . . . . .					...	...	...	...
November " . . . . .					...	...	...	...
December " . . . . .					...	...	...	...
January 1882 . . . . .					...	0.05	...	...
February " . . . . .					...	0.60	...	...
March " . . . . .					...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .					...	0.65	...	...
GRAND TOTAL					2.3	7.10	2.7	1.9

102. The following are the areas irrigated, and estimated value of the produce, which amounted to R71,27,242.

NAMES OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	Total Produce.		Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.	
	Flow.	Lift							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		R. a. p.	
KHARIF—									
CLASS I—									
Sugar-cane	46'00	...	46'00	80 0 0	3,680 0 0	1 0 0		3,680 0 0	
CLASS II—									
Gardens	376'24	11'52	387'76	30 0 0	11,632 32 0	0 6 0		77,552 0 0	
Rice	12,165'22	119'02	12,284'24	12 0 6	1,47,410 35 3	0 6 0		9,82,739 3 2	
TOTAL II	12,541'46	130'54	12,672'00	...	1,59,043 27 3	...		10,60,291 3 2	
CLASS III—									
Fibres—Cotton	29,223'48	3,268'39	32,491'87	2 0 0	64,983 29 9½	0 2 4		11,55,266 2 5	
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—									
Indigo	17,075'21	242'17	17,317'38	0 20 0	8,658 27 9½	0 0 5½		10,39,042 12 6	
Mehndi	28'81	28	29'09	1 0 0	29 3 9½	0 5 8		211 9 0	
Chillies	136'90	26'44	163'34	4 0 0	653 14 6	0 3 0		8,711 7 4	
Oil seed—(Til)	758'47	78'66	837'13	5 0 0	4,185 26 0	0 8 0		20,928 4 0	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	320'35	37'68	358'03	30 0 0	10,740 36 0	2 0 0		5,370 7 2	
TOTAL	47,543'22	3,653'62	51,196'84	...	89,251 17 2½	...		22,29,530 10 5	
CLASS IV—									
Cereals—Jowár	33,328'42	8,511'34	41,839'76	10 0 0	4,18,397 24 0	0 18 8		9,04,643 7 2	
Bajra	6,306'72	1,444'35	7,751'07	10 0 0	77,510 28 0	0 14 8		2,13,822 9 11	
Sawank	1,201'37	113'39	1,314'76	10 0 0	13,147 24 0	0 20 0		26,295 3 2	
Pulses—China, &c.	1'59	62	2'21	5 0 0	11 2 0	0 24 0		18 6 6	
Moth	326'34	7'80	334'14	6 0 0	2,004 33 9½	0 11 12		6,824 15 8	
Mung	59'08	52	59'60	6 0 0	357 24 0	0 10 12		1,330 9 8	
Fodder—Grass	4,409'88	150'55	4,560'43	100 0 0	456,043 0 0	2 0 0		2,28,021 8 0	
Miscellaneous—Nabud (barren)	8,393'68	612'06	9,005'74	...	...	...		...
TOTAL IV.	54,027'08	10,840'63	64,867'71	...	9,67,472 15 9½	...		13,80,956 12 1	
TOTAL KHARIF	114,157'76	14,624'79	128,782'55	...	12,19,447 19 15	...		46,74,458 9 8	
RABI—									
CLASS III—									
Cereals—Wheat	52,116'76	5,642'55	57,759'31	16 0 0	924,148 38 6	0 16 0		23,10,372 6 4	
Oil seed—(Sarson)	2,207'88	26'77	2,234'65	8 0 0	17,877 8 0	0 10 0		71,508 12 10	
Drugs and Spices—(Poppy)	29'98	8'02	38'00	5 0 0	190 0 0	0 1 0		7,600 0 0	
Tobacco	75'14	10'51	85'65	10 0 0	856 20 0	0 4 0		8,565 0 0	
Miscellaneous—Turnips	1,263'38	371'87	1,635'25	50 0 0	81,762 20 0	2 0 0		40,881 4 0	
TOTAL III	55,693'14	6,059'72	61,752'86	...	10,24,835 6 6	...		24,38,927 0 2	
CLASS V—									
Pulses—Gram	222'47	1'92	224'39	20 0 0	4,487 32 0	0 15 0		11,967 7 5	
Mattar	41'22	1'27	42'49	20 0 0	849 32 0	0 18 0		1,888 7 1	
TOTAL V.	263'69	3'19	266'88	...	5,337 24 0	...		13,855 14 6	
TOTAL RABBI	55,956'83	6062'91	62,019'74	...	10,30,172 30 6	...		24,52,783 5 8	
TOTAL BOTH CROPS	170,114'59	20,687'70	190,802'29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...		71,27,241 15 4	
Land inundated by waste water	10,811'00	...	10,811'00	...	...	...		...
GRAND TOTAL	180,925'59	20,687'70	201,613'29	...	22,49,620 10 5	...		71,27,241 15 4	

103. This is only the second regular report on these Canals which were taken over by this Department at the commencement of last year; and the information is consequently not so complete as that available for the other Inundation Canals.

EXPENDITURE.

105. In the balance profit is included R2,29,046 on account of Land Revenue for previous year; deducting this sum the net profit for the year is R1,78,967, and the total profit to date R3,64,968. Of the expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs, R6,783 is from Imperial Funds, and is principally on account of the establishment for supervising statute labor; the balance R15,902 is from the Zar-i-nāgha Fund, of which R4,735 is on account of expenditure during last year, which was adjusted in the accounts of this year.

106. The following table compares the different items of Miscellaneous Revenue for two years :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
VI.—Receipts from other canal produce	62	...
XI.—Miscellaneous	134	25
TOTAL	196	25

Balance transferred from Civil Department in	R	R
February 1882	51,832	
Realized during March 1882	1,684	
	<hr/>	53,516

<i>Deduct—</i>		
Expenditure during the year	.	15,902
		<hr/>
Balance on 1st April 1882	...	37,614

108. The following gives a detail of the attendance of laborers for two years :—

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.			1880-81.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Indus.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	Indus.	Chenal.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	323,544	69,643	393,187	323,379	68,511	391,890	1,297	...
Present	254,753	54,622	309,375	292,798	55,751	348,549	...	39,174
Task-work	38,147	6,640	44,787	...	...	...	44,787	...
	292,900	61,262	354,162	292,798	55,751	348,549	5,613	...
Remitted on Maafi	126	47	173	...	...	...	173	...
Ditto to Panchayats	8,308	3,802	12,110	8,517	3,433	11,950	160	...
	301,334	65,111	366,445	309,315	59,184	360,499	5,946	...
Actually absent	22,210	4,532	26,742	22,064	9,327	31,391	...	4,649

109. The following table compares the percentages of statute labor present and absent, and the fines levied for the same period :—

YEARS.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines. in rupees.	REMARKS.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1880-81	88.94	3.05	8.01	15,696	
1881-82	90.08	3.12	6.80	13,371	

The value of labor supplied, and the cost of irrigation to cultivators, taking the rate of 4 annas per man, was—

	R	R
Indus Canals	73,225	
Chenab Canals	15,315	
		88,540
Zar-i-nāgha fines on absentees, at 8 annas per man . . . . .	...	13,371
Share of land revenue for the year . . . . .	...	2,38,483
		3,40,394
Actual cost to cultivators . . . . .	...	3,40,394

or for 248,593 acres at 1.37 per acre.

110. The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for two years :—

NAME OF CROP.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Sugarcane	5,163	4,618
Rice	35,491	37,128
Cotton	23,741	25,638
Wheat	66,562	69,449

111. The following table compares the area irrigated for two years :—

CROPS.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Kharif	134,350	123,380
Rabbi	114,243	116,526
	248,593	239,906

The increased area is due to the better state of the rivers, and to extension of irrigation to new lands.

112. The following table shows the rain-fall at the three principal stations in the district:—

NAME OF MONTH.		Muzaffargarh.	Alipur.	Sanáwan.	REMARKS.
April	1881	0.2	0.4	0.5	
May	"	...	1.9	...	
June	"	...	...	...
July	"	0.8	1.1	0.4	
August	"	2.0	5.0	0.6	
September	"	...	...	0.5	
October	"	...	...	0.8	
November	"	...	...	...
December	"	...	...	...
January	1882	0.1	...	...
February	"	0.2	...	0.2	
March	"	0.1	...	...
TOTAL FOR 1881-82		3.4	8.4	3.0	
As compared with 1880-81		2.7	4.3	2.8	
Difference + or —		+0.7	+4.1	+0.2	

113. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce, which amounts to Rs43,67,329:—

1	2			3	4	5	6
NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.C.	R a. p.
KHARIF—							
CLASS I—							
Sugarcane	...	...	5,163	21 26 10	111,859 24 14	0 8 14	5,04,156 0 0
TOTAL I	...	...	5,163	...	...	...	5,04,156 0 0
CLASS II—							
Rice	...	...	35,491	8 20 0	301,673 20 0	0 16 0	7,54,183 12 0
Gardens	...	...	440	R 200 per acre.	...	...	88,000 0 0
TOTAL II	...	...	35,931	...	...	...	8,42,183 12 0
CLASS III—							
Fibres—Cotton	...	...	23,741	1 5 5	26,894 4 1	0 3 4	3,31,004 4 11
Dyes, Drugs and Spices—							
Indigo	...	...	34,603	0 17 5	14,976 24 7	0 8 0½	74,591 10 9
Chillies	...	...	217	4 0 0	868 0 0	0 7 0	4,960 0 0
Oil-seed (Til)	...	...	1,251	5 20 8	6,896 5 8	0 11 0	25,076 13 10
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	...	...	119	25 0 0	2,975 0 0	0 32 0	3,718 12 0
TOTAL III	...	...	59,931	...	...	...	4,39,351 9 6
CLASS IV—							
Cereals—Jowár (great millet)	...	...	13,975	7 0 0	97,825 0 0	0 20 0	1,95,650 0 0
Bájra (spiked millet)	...	...	11,414	9 13 5	106,524 28 14	0 20 0	2,13,049 6 4
Kangni	...	...	82	10 0 0	820 0 0	0 12 0	2,733 5 4
Maize (Indian corn)	...	...	440	0 0 0	160 0 0	0 8 0	800 0 0
Sawáuk	...	...	1,766	10 0 0	17,660 0 0	0 26 0	27,169 3 8
Pulses—Másh	...	...	37	7 0 0	259 0 0	0 12 0	863 5 4
Moth	...	...	4,679	4 0 0	18,716 0 0	0 16 0	46,790 0 0
Mung	...	...	24	7 0 0	168 0 0	0 16 0	420 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,344	8 20 0	11,424 0 0	0 20 0	22,848 0 0
TOTAL IV	...	...	33,325	...	...	...	5,10,323 4 8
TOTAL KHARIF	...	...	134,350	...	...	...	22,96,014 10 2

1	2			3	4		5	6	
NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Average rate in bazâr per rupee.	TOTAL VALUE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S.C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds. S.C.	R	a. p.
RABBI—									
CLASS III—									
Cereals—Wheat	66,562	12 26 10	8,43,049	13 4 0	20 0	16,86,098	10 7
Barley	1,483	12 0 0	17,796	0 0 0	28 0	25,422	13 8
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	121	11 13 5	1,371	10 13 0	10 0	5,485	1 4
Oil-seed—Sarson	7	5 20 10	38	24 6 0	11 0	140	6 4
Drugs, &c.—Poppy	5	0 3 0	0	15 0 0	1 0	15	0 0
Miscellaneous—Turnips	6,327	5 20 0	34,798	20 0 0	20 0	69,597	0 0
Carrots	24	10 0 0	240	0 0 0	32 0	300	0 0
Methra	32	6 0 0	192	0 0 0	16 0	480	0 0
Ussun	1,318	5 0 0	6,590	0 0 0	16 0	16,475	0 0
Vegetables	71	15 0 0	1,065	0 0 0	2 4	18,933	5 4
TOTAL III	75,950	...	...	...	...	18,22,947	5 3
CLASS IV—									
Pulses—Gram	3,582	8 0 0	28,656	0 0 0	20 0	57,312	0 0
Masur	79	7 0 0	553	0 0 0	23 0	961	11 10
Mattar	12,417	7 0 0	86,919	0 0 0	23 0	1,51,163	7 7
Fallow lands	21,070	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,145	8 20 0	9,732	20 0 0	10 0	38,930	0 0
TOTAL IV	38,293	...	...	...	...	2,48,367	3 5
TOTAL RABBI	1,14,242	...	...	...	...	20,71,314	8 8
TOTAL OF BOTH	248,593	...	...	...	...	43,67,329	2 10

SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

114. There was no change in the Capital Account during the year; the amount is R40,739.

115. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Maintenance and Repairs . . .	9,057	Water-rates.	25,003
Establishment, Direction . . .	499		
Tools and Plant	4		
TOTAL	9,560		
BOOK CHARGES—			
Leave and Pension allowances . . .	95		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . . .	9,655		
Balance Revenue	15,348		
GRAND TOTAL	25,003	GRAND TOTAL	2003,5

The balance of Revenue was R15,348, or 37·67 per cent. on a Capital of R40,739; deducting the interest charge of R1,555, the net profit is R33·85 per cent.

116. The balance at credit of the canals at the end of the year was R34,010.

117. The area irrigated was 11,523 acres, against 9,135 in the previous year; this was due to better silt-clearances, and to the frequency of floods in the Jhelum river.

118. An officer was deputed during the cold season of 1881-82 to these canals who saw the clearances carried out and effected some necessary improvements in their channels; he also investigated the state of some of the district canals and suggested extensions and improvements of several of them.

119. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the canals under the charge of this Department :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
WATER-RATE.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Station Canals	17,727	14,807	8,550	12,914	11,173
Sahiwal	2,676	2,712	1,224	2,272	894
MacNab	1,393	917	311	354	...
TOTAL	21,796	18,436	10,085	15,540	12,067
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Station Canals	7,835	6,298	3,465	6,843	4,051
Sahiwal	2,451	2,132	822	1,572	1,527
MacNab	1,237	705	200	774	...
TOTAL	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,198	5,578
WATER-RATE PER ACRE.	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Station Canals	2 4 3	2 5 7	2 7 6	1 14 2	2 12 1
Sahiwal	1 1 5	1 4 4	1 7 10	1 7 1	0 9 5
MacNab	1 2 0	1 4 9	1 8 10	0 7 3	...

120. The principal crops grown for the past five years have been—

	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	3,637	2,498	521	5,453	3,667
Jowár	1,396	1,584	518	1,087	659
Wheat	3,426	2,756	1,849	1,728	916
Gram	116	518	670	361	59
Sugarcane	130	31	8	12	...
Total area irrigated	11,523	9,135	4,487	9,189	5,578
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Value of crops	1,89,660	1,47,695	57,965	66,785	53,711

121. The following is a table of the area irrigated and the value of crops grown :—

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED BY										Probable value of the harvest produced.
	Station Canal.		Sahiwal Canal (old & new).		MacNabb Canal.		TOTAL.				
KHARIF.	Acres.	R. P.	Acres	R. P.	Acres.	R. P.	Acres.	R. P.	₹		
Bájra	530	1 1	140	2 18	349	3 25	1,020	3 4	11,220		
Jowár	702	0 2	504	2 23	189	0 12	1,395	2 37	13,590		
Cotton	2,741	3 22	545	1 25	349	2 10	3,636	3 17	72,720		
Sugarcane	86	1 39	43	0 17	...		129	2 16	12,900		
Sesamum	28	0 17	5	1 29	15	1 3	48	3 9	2,880		
Moth	20	2 39	67	0 0	5	3 38	93	2 37	1,860		
Makki	1	0 0	20	1 2	...		21	1 2	315		
Grass	92	3 13	569	2 37	44	3 4	707	1 14	707		
Mung	27	0 24	19	3 6	0	1 7	47	0 37	940		
Sawánk	8	1 20	9	2 16	1	1 4	19	1 0	190		
Rice	1	0 0	11	2 9	0	2 3	13	0 12	325		
Vegetables	0	1 20	2	3 29	1	1 0	4	1 9	138		
TOTAL	4,240	0 37	1,939	3 11	957	3 26	7,137	3 34	1,17,785		
RABBI.											
Wheat	3,668	2 11	262	2 16	94	3 15	3,426	0 2	68,520		
Barley	110	3 32	...		...		110	3 32	777
Gram	42	2 27	22	1 26	51	1 5	116	1 18	1,160		
Tobacco	0	0 34	0	2 7	...		0	3 1	20		
Vegetables, &c.	22	3 34	22	1 23	...		45	1 17	677		
Chína	5	2 13	3	3 9	...		9	1 22	45		
Grass	343	0 38	199	3 32	132	3 28	676	0 18	676		
TOTAL	3,594	0 29	511	2 33	279	0 8	4,384	3 30	71,875		
GRAND TOTAL	7,834	1 26	2,451	2 4	1,236	3 34	11,522	3 24	1,89,660		

R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab.

Dated 10th March 1883.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1881-82, —The Revenue Account being based on the Collections for the year.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY				GROSS REVENUE.				WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.		CHARGES FOR INTEREST.		PROFIT.		PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.
	DURING 1881-82.		TO END OF 1881-82.		DURING 1881-82.		TO END OF 1881-82.		During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During 1881-82.	To end of 1881-82.	During Year.		
	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	R	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	R	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	R	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	R	
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																	
Bari Doda Canal	14,782	896	14,413	1,49,39,849	8,12,823	1,55,59,072	11,28,696	2,95,297	14,23,913	1,34,77,183	5,10,565	85,94,190	5,97,860	1,45,92,066	3,15,458	60,79,691	5.87
Western Jumna Canal	4,36,089	21,568	4,57,657	75,62,463	4,49,450	84,92,072	12,69,441	2,68,44,998	1,99,46,448	4,35,91,441	4,31,163	1,50,36,180	3,06,377	55,01,829	8,23,101	2,60,63,432	6.31
TOTAL	4,21,307	21,897	4,43,244	27,92,312	10,52,732	2,39,45,044	23,29,936	3,53,618	26,83,554	4,01,22,176	2,15,75,830	6,16,08,996	9,03,267	2,00,93,915	8,38,559	1,99,73,741	7.30
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																	
Upper Sutlej Irrigation Canals	—	98	—	5,22,252	58,148	5,78,400	26,080	1,24,004	1,40,084	7,90,357	12,35,310	20,34,667	20,892	5,07,661	37,589	6,20,114	10.07
Lower S. & Chenab Irrigation Canals	—	145	—	1,07,661	2,641	1,10,302	2,74,382	3,07,837	5,82,319	81,29,599	56,06,777	87,38,376	4,306	1,00,644	2,37,111	42,83,575	20.83
Indus Irrigation Canals	—	3,524	—	6,88,093	19,729	7,07,822	69,868	1,67,688	2,27,350	9,37,266	28,46,466	38,83,722	27,494	4,35,899	13,740	3,09,329	5.84
Shahpur ditto	—	29,677	—	88,968	1,671	4,83,974	25,093	—	26,063	1,21,688	73,025	15,318	1,555	14,503	19,783	34,610	3.92
Madhopur Works	—	—	—	4,53,974	—	—	—	—	—	96,584	—	—	—	4,11,704	19,853	4,11,704	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	19,40,748	89,289	19,21,037	3,94,433	5,89,339	9,83,762	50,24,354	97,90,583	1,48,14,857	6,37,753	1,07,82,037	3,46,009	25,69,566	18.91
GRAND TOTAL	3,87,801	21,897	4,09,798	2,46,33,060	11,33,021	2,67,99,081	27,24,358	9,42,957	36,67,316	4,51,46,510	3,13,66,403	7,65,12,913	15,79,481	3,24,12,407	29,87,835	2,25,37,307	8.10
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACTS ARE KEPT.																	
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																	
Sirhind Canal { Imperial Contributions	18,37,696	79,756	19,36,451	64,14,205	9,37,703	1,73,51,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swat River Canal	12,93,601	—	12,93,601	97,79,178	97,79,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	31,312,597	79,756	31,312,597	161,93,383	197,51,086	18,36,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.																	
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	—	—	—	35,095	—	35,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Works for which Capital and Revenue Acts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	39,46,150	1,15,774	40,60,904	26,06,884	21,60,484	5,47,57,398	27,24,358	9,42,957	36,67,316	4,51,46,510	3,13,66,403	7,65,12,913	15,79,481	3,24,12,407	29,87,835	2,25,37,307	8.10
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																	
Muzaffargarh Canals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	39,46,150	1,15,774	40,60,904	26,06,884	21,60,484	5,47,57,398	27,24,358	9,42,957	36,67,316	4,51,46,510	3,13,66,403	7,65,12,913	15,79,481	3,24,12,407	29,87,835	2,25,37,307	8.10

Amount for the year Written back on account of excess credit taken in 1880-81

Arrears on account of land assigned to Jagirdars 1881-82

Ditto 1881-82

Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts

* Noted.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentage of profits marked with asterisks.

A 58,301	B 1,57,498	C 2,38,483
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

* Note.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentage of profits marked with asterisks.

Amount for the year
Written back on account of excess credit taken in 1880-81
Arrears on account of land assigned to Jalandhar
Ditto 1881-82
Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts

R
A 58,301
B 1,57,498
C 2,38,483
D 2,39,046
E 2,56,023
F 4,67,529

R
A 58,301
B 1,57,498
C 2,38,483
D 2,39,046
E 2,56,023
F 4,67,529

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to the end of the Year 1881-82,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Assessments of the Year 1881-82.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY						GROSS ASSESSMENTS.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Charges for interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		AREA IRRIGATED.
	DURING 1881-82.			TO END OF 1881-82.			Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.				Excluding interest.	Including interest.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R												
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																		
Bari Doab Canal	-14,782	389	-14,413	1,49,39,849	6,12,223	1,55,52,072	10,37,332	3,16,258	13,53,590	4,61,138	49,427	5,10,565	8,43,025	5,97,899	2,45,135	5.42	1.38	368,002
Western Jumna Canal	4,36,089	21,563	4,57,657	78,52,463	4,40,509	82,92,972	10,93,996	50,444	11,44,440	3,91,430	39,733	4,31,163	7,13,277	3,05,377	4,07,900	8.60	4.92	300,545
TOTAL	4,21,307	21,937	4,43,244	2,27,92,312	10,52,732	2,38,45,044	21,31,328	3,66,702	24,98,030	8,52,568	89,160	9,41,728	15,56,302	9,03,267	6,53,035	6.52	2.74	668,547
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
Upper Sutlej Irrigation Canals	-98	...	-98	5,22,252	56,148	5,78,400	54,830	2,00,901	2,55,731	83,114	7,689	90,803	1,64,928	20,892	1,44,036	28.51	24.90	221,982
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Irrigation Canals	-147	...	-147	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102	2,74,532	3,19,064	5,93,596	3,37,754	13,519	3,51,273	2,42,323	4,305	2,38,018	220.08	216.18	346,278
Indus Irrigation Canals	-3,524	...	-3,524	6,88,083	19,729	7,07,822	66,745	1,48,936	2,15,681	1,72,521	13,501	1,86,022	29,659	27,594	2,065	4.19	0.29	190,802
Shahpur Irrigation Canals . . . . .	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739	21,796	...	21,796	9,560	95	9,655	12,141	1,555	10,586	29.80	25.98	11,523
Mahopur Workshops	-29,677	...	-29,677	4,83,974	...	4,83,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,935	-19,953	...	-4.12	...
TOTAL	-33,446	...	-33,446	18,40,748	80,289	19,21,037	4,17,903	6,68,801	10,86,804	6,02,949	34,804	6,37,753	4,49,051	74,299	3,74,752	23.38	19.51	770,585
GRAND TOTAL	3,87,861	21,937	4,09,798	2,46,33,060	11,33,021	2,57,66,081	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	9,77,566	10,27,787	7.78	3.99	1,439,132
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Sirhind Canal	18,57,095	79,759	19,36,854	1,64,14,205	9,37,703	1,73,51,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,426	-6,19,426	...	-3.57	...
Contributions	12,93,501	...	12,93,501	97,79,178	...	97,79,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swat River Canal	4,06,673	14,078	4,20,751	17,45,346	79,760	18,25,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,880	-61,880	...	-3.38	...
TOTAL	35,57,269	93,837	36,51,106	2,79,38,729	10,17,463	2,89,56,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,306	-6,81,306	...	-3.55*	...
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.																		
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal . . . . .	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	-1,404	...	-4.00	...
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	25,49,231	10,35,603	35,84,834	14,55,517	1,23,964	15,79,481	20,05,353	16,60,276	3,45,077	4.46*	0.77*	1,439,132
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
Muzaffargarh Canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,248	2,38,483	3,46,731	1,57,052	10,712	1,67,764	1,78,967	...	1,78,967	...	...	248,593
GRAND TOTAL	39,45,130	1,15,774	40,60,904	5,26,06,884	21,50,484	5,47,57,368	26,57,479	12,74,086	39,31,565	16,12,569	1,34,676	17,47,245	21,84,320	16,60,276	5,24,044	4.86*	1.17*	1,637,725

* Note.—The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentages marked with an asterisk.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

OFFICERS BY WHOM THE PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS ARE TO BE MADE.

Circular No. X Railway, dated Simla, May 4, 1883.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 16 Railway, dated the 19th June 1878.

" " " " No. XV Railway, dated the 2nd February 1881.

" " " " No. XXXVII Railway, dated the 6th September 1881.

" " " " letter No. 500 R.E., dated the 18th July 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—Owing to the rapid expansion of railways, a redistribution of the charges of the several Consulting Engineers as regards inspection of new lines previous to their being opened for traffic, the half-yearly inspection of open lines, and the investigation into accidents, has been rendered desirable.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule, in supersession of all previous orders, that from the 1st July 1883, the circles of inspection shall be formed as follows, the Consulting Engineers performing the abovementioned duties on all those railways stated against their names:—

	<i>Railways on which inspections are to be made.</i>	<i>New lines to be inspected previous to opening.</i>
(a) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Madras).	<div> <div>Madras</div> <div>South Indian</div> <div>Mysore</div> <div>Nizam's</div> </div>	<div> <div>All railways in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and districts to the south of the Tongabhadra river, and all the branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column.</div> </div>
(b) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay (subject to the concurrence of the Government of Bombay).	<div> <div>Great Indian Peninsula</div> <div>Dhond and Manmad</div> <div>Berar Branches</div> <div>Bhopal</div> <div>Wardha Coal</div> <div>Bombay, Baroda and Central India</div> <div>Patri Salt Branch.</div> <div>Gaekwar of Baroda's</div> <div>Bhavnagar-Gondal</div> <div>Rajputana-Malwa including sections of the Rewari-Ferozepore as opened</div> <div>Jodhpore</div> <div>Nagpur-Chhattisgarh</div> <div>Southern Mahratta</div> </div>	<div> <div>All railways in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sind and all branches and extensions of lines enumerated in the previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.</div> </div>
(c) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.	<div> <div>East Indian</div> <div>Patna-Gya</div> <div>Dildarnagar-Ghazipur</div> <div>Sindia</div> <div>Eastern Bengal</div> <div>Calcutta and South-Eastern</div> <div>Northern Bengal</div> <div>Nalhati</div> <div>Tirhoot</div> <div>Dacca-Mymensing</div> <div>Assam*</div> <div>Kokilamukh</div> <div>Darjeeling-Himalayan</div> <div>Bengal Central</div> <div>Deoghur</div> <div>Bengal and North-Western</div> <div>Tarkessur</div> </div>	<div> <div>All railways in Bengal, British Burma,* and Assam,* and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.</div> </div>

* Investigation of accidents to be specially arranged for (see paragraph 3).

	<i>Railways on which inspections are to be made.</i>	<i>New lines to be inspected previous to opening.</i>
(d) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Amritsar-Pathankot Indus Valley and Kandahar Punjab Northern Pindi-Murree Rewari-Ferozepore (first inspection previous to opening only).	All railways in the Punjab and Sind, and all branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.
(e) Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Bareilly-Pilibhit Rohilkhand-Kumaon Cawnpore-Farakhabad Hathras-Muttra-Achneyra Bengal and North-Western	All branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also all new lines forming junctions with the same.

2. Railways which are opened subsequent to the issue of these orders will come within the circle of the officer who makes the inspection previous to opening, unless special orders are passed to the contrary.

3. As regards railways in British Burma and Assam, the Chief Commissioners of those provinces will each nominate an officer independent of the Railway Department of the province to perform the duties of Government Inspector for the investigation of accidents, and the periodical inspections in Burma will be conducted under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Consulting Engineers are also empowered to depute the powers with which they are vested by this Resolution to any of their Deputies who have been duly appointed by Government to act as Deputy Consulting Engineers.

5. In special cases where it may be deemed inexpedient by the Local Administration to adhere strictly to these orders, such as the inspection of small additions to the railway in Burma, the orders of the Government of India should be taken in each instance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
 The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
 The Director General of Railways.
 The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
 Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882-83, UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1883.				Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).					RAIN-FALL. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.	
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE IN FEET.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.	Total area of irrigation during current year.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.			Total.
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.												
UPPER GANGES	Northern													
	Amritshahr	10-00	7-64	950	49,257	Saharanpur	46,712	1,851	1,116	1,906	2,192	5-5	5-1	
	Meerut	7-00	4-91	1,100	68,645	Muzaffarnagar	81,459	2,025	2,223	7,535	2,040	5-1	3-6	
	Bulandshahr	8-10	5-95	925	91,323	Meerut	150,971	9,793	4,337	16,806	2,781	3-5	3-6	
	Aligarh	7-20	5-75	925	102,177	Bulandshahr	86,498	24,172	4,021	17,494	2,358	3-8	2-9	
LOWER GANGES		5-50	4-80	1,300	138,007	Aligarh	57,599	44,167	989	4,467	4,521	3-3	1-9	
						Muttra	8,971	4,936	8,563	6,668	5,655	3-3	1-9	
						Agra	10,444	2,492	2,491	8,584	1,388	2-9	1-7	
						Etah	35,766	16,319	599	4,859	8,062	1-4	1-2	
						Mainpuri	55,577	25,192	471	2,744	9,844	2-5	1-8	
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						Fatehgarh	27,901	11,430	490	2,719	1,186	2-9	1-7	
						Etawah	60,961	37,608	1,529	508	6,015	1-7	2-3	
						Cawnpore	41,713	64,049	2,746	3,217	3,373	2-5	1-8	
						Delhi	24	36	26	41	127	3-0	2-1	
						Gurgaon	8,342	4,445	5,791	9,950	726	3-6	3-2	
Eastern Jumna Canal						Dehra Dún	6,992	147	17	197	415	2-0	3-2	
						Bijnor	2,737	30	6	25	73	6-4	6-7	
						Tarai	4,125	562	...	563	...	3-6	3-7	
						Philibhit.	2,937	625	...	625	...	5-5	3-7	
						Bareilly	27,438	3,750	...	3,125	...	4-187	5-5	4-0
Agra Canal						Jhansi	212	5	180	174	...	1-4	1-0	
						Hamirpur	...	...	...	229	595	2-0	1-2	
						TOTAL	717,369	253,694	35,595	92,436	51,242	...	...
Rohilkhand						TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	717,011	247,313	36,829	88,636	51,842	...	...
Bijnor						Increase	358	6,381	...	2,800	...	8,705	...	
Dun						Decrease	...	...	1,234	...	600	...	...
Jhansi														
Hamirpur														
TOTAL														

18,000 acres short of last year. Every other crop has increased. The falling off of wheat was explained last month. It is believed to be far short of the actual area watered for cane-planting. That patuli and amils had been kept busy over the early completion of the measurements, and that the reported area is believed to be far short of the actual area watered for cane-planting. Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that demand continued up to the end of March, a considerable area of late sown gram requiring water very late in the season, and that generally there is slight increase over last year. Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canal, reports that there was no demand whatever for water, except very slightly on the Fala Canal. The heavy rain on 12th March enabled the cultivators to sow their sugarcane without any assistance from the canals. Last year about 10,000 acres of sugarcane paled had been reported by the end of March; this year canal water was not required for paled.

* Most of this was escaped through distributaries.
[Note.—For kharif area see separate statement.]

W. P. V. HORST,
Offy. Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st April 1883.

The following areas under Kharif crops were also irrigated during March 1883 :—

	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Etah.	Farukhabad.	Bareilly.	Pilibhit.	Taml.	Total.	REMARKS.
Sugarcane	1,360	807	411	31	7	1,894	350	413	5,273	Abstract. Eastern Jumna Canal. Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal. Robikhand Canals.
Indigo	9	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	60	Acres. 5,288 187 2,607 Total 8,102
Other food-grains	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Fodder crops	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Miscellaneous	153	1,463	1,081	67	1	...	...	...	2,765	
	1,525	2,271	1,492	149	8	1,894	350	413	8,102	

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.		AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
		Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—								
Wheat	.	...	...	3,950	...	3,950	...	
Gram	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	.	...	...	200	...	200	...	
Dál—								
Urd	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	.	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Báira	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	.	...	...	4,155	...	4,155	...	
Cotton	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	.	...	...	30	...	30	...	
Metals	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	.	13,133	...	494	...	13,627	...	
Miscellaneous goods	.	400	...	3,681	...	4,081	...	
Firewood	.	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	...	
Bamboos	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—								
Poles and unsquared timber	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	.	...	...	8	...	8	...	
Live-stock	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	.	15,033	...	8,368	...	23,401	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	.	16,201	...	14,358	...	30,559	...	
INCREASE	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECREASE	.	1,168	...	5,990	...	7,158	...	

AGRA CANAL.

1883.

1882.

AGRA CANAL.

Particulars.

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos

Ton mileage

Value of goods

Number of passengers

860

98,732

29,087

Nil.

1,132

125,233

44,431

Nil.

Weeds had in Agra Navigation Channel. It will be closed for clearance in April.

Weeds had in Agra Navigation Channel. It will be closed for clearance in April.

AGRAHABAD,
The 7th April 1883.W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1883.


	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.						
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.							PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.					
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.			Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.																									
Wheat	3,668	...	4,327	...	7,995	...	3,847	...	3,847	...	8,837	...	50	...	537	...	3,718	...	17,011	...	20,729	...	...	Nos.
Gram	500	...	...	...	500	...	150	...	150	...	537	...	537	...	819	...	1,187	...	...	...	1,187	...	...	...
Rice	255	...	255	...	819	...	819	...	...	...	1,071	...	...	...	1,071	...	...	...
Paddy or than	
Bejhar or mixed grain	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
Oil	
Mung	150	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bál	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	
Masúri	
Juar	
Bajra	
Maize or Indian-corn	
Barley	
TOTAL	4,448	...	4,727	...	9,175	...	6,143	...	6,143	...	9,387	...	3,134	...	...	...	9,878	...	17,961	...	27,839	...	...	...
Cotton	2,299	...	2,299	...	5,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	227	...	227	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	33,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	557	...	621	...	1,178	...	733	...	733	...	970	...	3,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	45,866	...	2,375	...	48,241	...	590,760	...	590,760	...	426	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	1,330	...	1,715	...	3,045	...	1,456	...	1,456	...	7,265	...	14,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	2,500	...	26,087	...	28,587	...	25,570	...	25,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	34,270	...	685,400	...	600	...	600	...	12,000	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles and un-squared timber.	2,667	...	2,667	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber.	15,303	...	15,303	...	780	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legs	700	...	85	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	25	...	25	...	600	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	
GRAND TOTAL	56,650	35	87,875	703,424	144,525	703,459	532,475	13,330	599,011	13,836	21,299	120	69,206	12,000	90,505	12,720	94,485	661	709,556	729,354	804,041	730,015	...	...
TOTAL PURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	32,957	23	68,810	755,675	101,767	755,698	...	3,780	49,719	4,306	24,554	267	41,175	...	65,729	267	77,021	816	140,194	759,455	217,215	760,271	...	...
INCREASE	23,693	12	19,065	...	42,758	...	532,296	9,550	519,292	9,530	...	...	...	...	24,776	12,453	17,464	...	569,362	...	586,826	...	...
DECREASE	52,251	...	52,239	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
			

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.
S. Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Particulars.

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	3,739	1882.	1883.	3,324	1882.	1883.
Ton mileage	169,308	1882.	1883.	691,189	1882.	1883.
Value of goods	90,446	1882.	1883.	2,16,046	1882.	1883.
Number of passengers	12	1882.	1883.	57	1882.	1883.

ALAHABAD,
The 6th April 1883.

 Please substitute these pages for
pages 1071 to 1074 of Supplement to the
Gazette of India, dated 19th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th
May, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH LOCAL BOARDS
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said :—

“My Lord—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of local bodies in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may from time to time be made applicable to like purposes.

“The object of the Bill is to give effect to the views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject of local self-government as enunciated in the Resolution of that Government, dated Lucknow, 5th December 1882, and published, together with the letter of the Home Department conveying the general approval of the Government of India of Sir Alfred Lyall's proposals, in the Local and Imperial Gazettes during the same month.

“The law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh does not admit of these proposals being fully carried out. The levy of rates in the united Provinces is authorised by Acts III and IV of 1878. Those Acts prescribe rigidly the proportions in which the rates levied under them are to be allotted by the Local Government to each district, and direct the appointment of district committees for the purpose of assisting in determining how the allotments shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotments; but they leave the appointment of the district committees and the definition of their functions and authority altogether in the hands of the Local Government; they allow of the number of members of each committee being so small as six, and of half even of this small number being Government officers; and they enable the Local Government to divert to general provincial objects all balances of the annual allotments remaining unexpended at the close of each year.

"The duty, therefore, devolves on me of asking from the Council leave to introduce Bills which will remove these obstacles to giving effect to the Resolution interposed by the existing law, and substitute for it enactments under which the proposals of the Local Government can be brought into operation.

"With a few exceptions, on which I need not dwell, as there will be ample opportunity for discussing them in Committee, the Bill embodies and throws into legislative form the recommendations of the Resolution.

"Those proposals have been the subject of long and careful deliberation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. During the rainy season of last year, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, District and Divisional Officers put themselves in communication with the leading non-official gentlemen of their respective charges, including the members of municipal and district committees. Meetings were held at tahsils by Collectors or their Assistants, and at head-quarter stations by Commissioners. The points on which the Government wished for information were fully discussed at these meetings and elsewhere, and the outcome of the meetings and discussions was a mass of reports filling more than 300 closely printed pages. In August, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a large committee at Naini Tal, presided over by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, and having on it as members three Commissioners of Divisions, four District Officers, the heads of the Police and Educational Departments, two officers of the Secretariat, one of whom—Mr. Woodburn—had been a Deputy Commissioner of long experience and great efficiency in Oudh, and four distinguished Native gentlemen, one of them—the Hon'ble Rájá Sivá Prasád—a Member of this Council.

"To this Committee were referred for consideration and report the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government and the orders of the Local Government on the subject of those Resolutions, the reports of Divisional and District Officers to which I have above alluded, and a draft Bill embodying such provisions of Acts III and IV of 1878, and Act XV of 1873, as seemed *prima facie* applicable to the new arrangements.

"The report of this Committee is dated the 30th September, and its labours are thus characterised by the Local Government :—

"To this Committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted in the present circumstances of the country for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council."

"Then followed the Resolution of the 5th December recorded by the Local Government, accepting, with certain modifications, most of the recommendations of the Committee. Bills were drafted to effect the necessary legislative changes, which when finally approved of were forwarded to the Government of India; but the Council towards the close of the Calcutta session was so much occupied with more pressing business, that there was no time available for the consideration of those measures; and I am only now in a position to introduce the Bills as revised by the Legislative Department.

"The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill, as its preamble already quoted sets forth, provides for the constitution of local bodies, in supersession of the existing district committees, to administer the expenditure of that portion of the rates levied on land which is applicable to local purposes in that district, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to the purposes.

"The first, and perhaps most important, point dealt with is the constitution of these boards.

"Power is given by section 3 to the Local Government to divide, for the purposes of the Act, each district into sub-districts, which will generally correspond with tahsils; and section 4 establishes for each sub-district a local board having authority over that sub-district, and for each district a district board having authority over the entire district (cantonnments and municipalities excepted); while sections 23 and 24 define the relations of local boards to district boards, and the mode in which control by the former is to be exercised

by the latter. The arguments in favour of this are stated by the Local Government in the following passage which I extract from the Resolution of December, 1882:—

‘But for the Provinces generally, the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate board’s jurisdiction coterminous with a tahsil; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of, and attention to, local wants, more regular attendance at board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single district board meeting only at headquarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district; and while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for sub-divisional boards throughout the Provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard, or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these boards as separate administrative bodies would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration—a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several sub-divisional boards concerned in them would cause much correspondence, and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central district board an aggregate of the sub-divisional boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate boards and between them and the central board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the sub-divisional boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Provinces and of districts would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad groundwork and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the district board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the district board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate boards, and adjusting their mutual relations.’

“I may add that the tahsil is in the North-Western Provinces the smallest unit of revenue-administration; that its area is rarely altered; that it is well known to all residents within it; and that it corresponds generally with the boundaries of the topographical division of the country known as parganas.

“The constitution of local bodies being thus provided for, the next step was to determine the method of appointing the members of these boards. Sections 5 and 6 lay down the following broad rules:—At least three-fourths of the members of each local board must be persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business, in the sub-district, and must be *chosen by election*. The remaining fourth may be appointed directly by the Local Government.

“As to the mode of election, Sir Alfred Lyall writes in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Resolution:—

‘Whether, and to what extent or proportion, the membership of the boards should be determined by election was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the Provinces; the point was discussed in every district with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the Committee’s report, it was closely debated by the Provincial Committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere; they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented, and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics, and, as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of Native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the

whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such men could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If, therefore, we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these Provinces are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the local boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognized fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that, in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment, and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

‘Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and to maintain the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the Provincial Committee’s report. The Committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or sub-divisional board. They advised also that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth and of property in land between and within different districts are so large and manifold, that, after much examination of the question, it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, would fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as may seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the sub-divisional board, who will hold office for a term of three years.’

“A section will be found in the Bill enabling the Local Government to introduce this system; and any abuse of the power conferred in the direction of limiting the number of electors is guarded against by the proviso that the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of a local board shall not be less than twenty-five. In addition to the elected members, at least one-fourth may be directly appointed by Government. This principle, my Lord, has been already accepted by the Council in the case of the Central Provinces, and the reasons for it were put forth with great eloquence and force in the debate on the Local Self-Government Bill for those Provinces on the 12th of January last, by the Hon’ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan, a Native gentleman whose ripe experience, broad views, sympathy with his countrymen and disinterested and successful efforts for their enlightenment must always attach the highest weight to his

opinions. I shall read to the Council merely the concluding words of the hon'ble member's speech on the subject:—

'In a country like India, where caste-distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportional progress among all sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the socio-political life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.'

"Section 6 of the Bill provides that ordinarily the district board shall consist of *all* persons who for the time being are members of the local boards of the sub-districts comprised in that district. This provision is in accordance with the views of the Local Government and of the Provincial Committee, who consider that under any other system leading Native gentlemen would not consent to take office, and that any distinction drawn, or supposed to be drawn, in point of position and dignity between membership of the local board, on the one hand, and the district board on the other, would certainly occasion much unpleasantness, besides inducing an element of friction which is manifestly undesirable in the public interests. Power has, however, been reserved to the Local Government to direct that local boards shall elect delegates to represent them on the district board—a power to be exercised in cases when the district board constituted in the ordinary way would be too numerous a body for the efficient transaction of business.

"I need not detain the Council with the details of the arrangement made in sections 7 to 12 respecting the term of office, the resignation and removal of members of the boards, the filling of casual vacancies and such matters, which will doubtless be fully discussed in Committee, but pass on at once to, the provisions for the appointment of chairmen of the local and district boards.

"It is quite clear that, in a board composed mainly of non-official members new to the work, much of its efficiency will depend on the choice of a chairman, whose functions will be to hold the balance among parties and to guide discussions, and with whom will practically rest the initiation and control of ordinary business. As regards local boards, the Bill is in accordance with the views of the Local Government, which allows them to elect one of their members to be chairman for one year. A majority of the Provincial Committee considered that it would be sufficient for boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that some element of permanency in the office of president of the local boards would be necessary at first for the proper transaction of business, and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. Fresh elections of chairmen at each meeting of the board would open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of a chairman.

"The appointment of a chairman to a *district* board is, however, a matter of much greater importance, and has everywhere been warmly debated. The views of Sir Alfred Lyall have been expressed on it at some length, and I give them in his own words. They have been substantially thrown into legal form in the 14th section of the Bill:—

'Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the district and sub-divisional boards, namely, the appointment of their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the district board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the Provincial Committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and prepossessions generally elicited by the district inquiries, and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four Native members of the Provincial Committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining by law the chief District Officer as chairman of the district board. The fourth—a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district—held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his

own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure and residence at a distance from head-quarters; and the district and divisional reports, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of Native opinion runs decidedly toward maintaining the position of the chief District Officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the Native community. It is, beyond doubt, expedient that the district board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these Provinces all District Officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government when they declare that the Native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the District Officer as chairman of the district board. It seems that the District Officer is preferred and trusted in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the district boards; and there must also be borne in mind the strong probability that the boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the Native community.

* * * * *

‘But * * * the middle course recommended by the Committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the district boards themselves. The Committee recommend that the District Officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the district board, except when the board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receives permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle, with this modification, that, as soon as all the members of the district Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government.

* * * * *

“This concludes all the remarks which it seems to me necessary at present to offer on the constitution of the district and local boards. Section 25 of the Bill provides for the appointment of joint committees of two or more district boards for any purposes in which they may be jointly interested—a provision necessary to secure the due consideration of projects which affect large tracts of country.

“The duties to be performed by district boards will be found enumerated in section 22 of the Bill. These principally consist of the management, construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, wells, tanks, ferries, cattle-pounds, schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions of a like nature. The district boards will delegate to the local boards authority to deal with all or any of these matters within their respective jurisdictions, and thereby, it is hoped, secure the application to such duties of that local knowledge and local interest which should prove the best guarantee for their efficient fulfilment, controlled by the wider experience of the larger body. I may mention here that section 60 of the Bill amends the Northern India Ferries Act of 1878 by inserting a new section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to direct that any ferry shall be managed by the district board, and that its proceeds, in whole or in part, shall be paid into the district fund.

“For the performance of these duties, boards are authorised to appoint their own servants, under certain restrictions deemed necessary to guard against extravagance and inefficiency; and by section 35 of the Act they are placed in possession of funds to meet the charges which such duties involve.

“Immediately on their constitution they will receive the balances of all allotments made to the district which remain unexpended on that date; and in future such allotments, the amounts of which I would remind the Council

are prescribed by law, will be made over to them, and with the proceeds of the other sources of revenue enumerated in section 35 will constitute a district fund at the disposal of the district committee. Under the present system, there is practically no district fund, for all balances unexpended at the close of the year are swept into the general Provincial Exchequer, and the districts are left with empty treasuries until they receive fresh allotments. This will be no longer possible, and the district committees will be able to carry on their administration from year to year with an accurate knowledge of their financial condition. Their revenues will not at first be large, and an important part of them will consist of assignments made from the general provincial funds; but it will doubtless be in the power of the boards to augment them to some extent by closer supervision of the management of the other sources of income enumerated; and, as they prove their fitness to administer the funds at their disposal, the Local Government will not be backward in increasing its assignments.

"The next point of importance in the Bill is that of control, and on this, I am happy to say, there is no necessity for me to dwell. The principle has been adopted by the Council in the Central Provinces Local Self-government Bill, and the reasons for insisting on it were urged by my hon'ble friends Messrs. Ilbert and Crosthwaite with unanswerable force in the debate on that measure. Their speeches are fresh in the ears of the Council.

"In this Bill the powers of control reserved to the Local Government are almost identical with those conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act, with the exception that, in case of any single resolution, order or act of the committee being in excess of the powers conferred upon it by law, we enable the Commissioner of the Division and the Local Government to deal with such in the same manner as with proceedings likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; *i.e.*, the Commissioner may in such a case suspend action, and, if he does so, must forward the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period, as it thinks fit. I am aware that, under the general law of the land, an injunction might be obtained by any person interested to restrain such an excess of powers; and it is no doubt, true that section 42 of the Bill enables the Local Government, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, to supersede a board if it exceed its powers; but recourse to a Court of law is not a remedy likely to command itself to an ignorant and apathetic population, and supersession is a penalty to which the Local Government would naturally wish to resort only as an extreme measure, and one the frequent application of which it would be reluctant to put in force.

"The last point with which I need trouble the Council refers to the provisions of section 50, which enable the Local Government to except a district or any part thereof from all or any of the provisions of this Bill to which it considers that they are unsuited. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh extend over an area of 100,111 square miles, nearly equal to, and contain a population of 4,400,000, far in excess of, that of the United Kingdom. They comprise 49 districts, with a mean density of population per square mile, varying from 894 in Banáras to 62 in Garhwal, inhabited by heterogeneous races characterised by differences of customs and religions and habits of thought, and stages of civilization ranging from the learned and accomplished Pandits of Banáras and Maulvís of Lucknow to the boors of Bundelkhund, the wild tribes of the Khadir and the barbarous Tharus of the Taráí.

"It is impossible to assume that for such various races any one form of self-government will be equally suited or that intelligent non-official agency can be found in every district of these broad Provinces; and for exceptional cases of this nature sections 50, 51 and 52 are meant to provide. They do not even in such cases deprive the residents of all voice in the management of their local affairs, and they require that even here district committees must be appointed; but, following the present law, they leave the nomination of members of such

committees altogether in the hands of Government, subject to the restriction that one-half shall be owners or occupiers of land or residents in the district; and they do not require, as elsewhere, the establishment of local boards. A similar power unaccompanied by the restriction I have pointed out is given to the Chief Commissioner by the Central Provinces Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He said:—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

"Municipalities in these Provinces are at present constituted, and guided in the performance of their duties, by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. That enactment confers upon the Local Government very full powers as to the appointment of ordinary and *ex officio* members. It leaves to the Government to determine absolutely in the case of every municipality in the united Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government; and it further enables the Government to appoint as *ex officio* members one-third of the whole committee. The manner of election, where elections are allowed, is under the Act regulated solely by the Local Government, without any obligation of consulting the persons most concerned, and casual vacancies among the members are filled up by the same authority, or are not filled up at all, at its pleasure.

"Further, the Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president of every committee (section 10), and may unconditionally cancel, suspend or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws or rules of the committees, and abolish (section 29) any tax imposed by them. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 imposes on the municipality the duty of providing for the maintenance of a police-establishment *without any limitation*, the effect of which has been to throw on municipalities a larger portion of the cost of police maintained within municipal boundaries for the preservation of the peace and the prevention and detection of crime.

"The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which I have referred in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill, proposes an extension of local self-government in municipalities incompatible with these provisions of the present law, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to those proposals by substituting for Act XV of 1873 an enactment which will bestow upon the residents of areas in which it is in force a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess.

"The provisions of the Bill are the result of the same consultative and deliberative measures on the part of the Local Government as those which I have already described in my remarks on the Local Boards Bill. They are based on the inquiries of District and Divisional Officers, considered and weighed by the Provincial Committee, whose conclusions have been accepted with certain modifications by the Local Government.

"I proceed to notice some of the more important points of the Bill, premising that the substantive provisions of Act XV of 1873 have been rarely

departed from unless when it was necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, though opportunity has been taken to make the arrangement of the sections clearer, and to remedy what appeared to be defects in their wording.

"The first chapter, which is of a preliminary character and deals with the application of the Act to fresh places and to those in which Act XV of 1873 is already in force, need not detain us; but Chapter II, on the organisation of municipal boards, is of more importance. Municipal and local boards are to consist of members partly elected and partly nominated; and I need not repeat what I have already said when asking leave to introduce the Local Boards Bill as to the reasons for preferring this system to the more logically symmetrical one of election, pure and simple.

"The principal residents of the areas into which the Act is to be introduced are to be convened in public meeting by the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose of preparing and submitting within a definite time proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The points for their consideration are enumerated in section 9; and it is only after it has weighed the proposals of the residents on those points that the Local Government can exercise the power conferred upon it of making rules to regulate elections.

"The provisions for the term of office of members of the board, for their resignation and removal, for filling casual vacancies among them, for the incorporation of the boards and such matters are analogous to those of the Local Boards Bill, and call for no remarks from me on this occasion.

"The appointment of chairman is a subject which here also has given rise to considerable discussion. It must be borne in mind that, under the system of appointment of members introduced by this Act, the boards will no longer contain the strong *ex officio* element which has hitherto formed part of municipal committees, and that in the absence of this the appointment of an efficient chairman becomes a matter of the first importance. The Provincial Committee considered that it would be a mistake to insist on the universal chairmanship of the district officer, who has, they state, hitherto been always chairman of the board; but they went on to say "there is a strong feeling among those interested that in municipalities of the more important kind, where large funds are raised and spent, where the responsibilities are therefore onerous, and where there are considerable cantonment settlements, such as is the case in most of the larger municipalities in these Provinces, it is very necessary to have a thoroughly reliable president, vigilant, capable and unwearied in watching the great interests at stake, and that, so far as present experience goes, such a president can only be found in the person of the district officer. It was in this view that the Native members proposed that the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman of all municipal boards at the head-quarters of districts, leaving it to outlying municipalities to elect their own official or non-official chairmen as they pleased." The majority of the Committee, which included all the Native members, finally recommended that, except in certain cases to be specified by Government, in which the district officer should be *ex officio* chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own chairman, who might be official or non-official, as the electors choose. This recommendation was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has been embodied in section 18 of the Bill, which allows of the election of any person as chairman, subject to the approval of the Local Government, except in municipalities exempted from the operation of this section by notification in the official Gazette.

"The rules for the appointment of vice-chairmen and for filling up casual vacancies in the offices of chairman and vice-chairman, for the appointment of joint committees, for the conduct of business, for the record of the board's proceedings, and the communication of those proceedings to the Magistrate of the district, are similar to those of the Local Boards Bill or to the present Municipal Act.

"Sections 33 and 34 give to municipal boards full powers as to the appointment of officers and servants, except the secretary, whose appointment, if an

outsider, is subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, if a Government servant, to that of Government. With boards consisting mainly of non-official members and presided over by a non-official chairman, the efficiency of their administration will depend very much on their possessing a capable secretary, and it is to provide an additional guarantee for this that the sanction of the Commissioner is required to the appointment. If the board wish for the services of a Government officer, they must, of course, obtain the sanction of Government to his being so employed.

"Chapter III—Taxation and municipal fund—is substantially the same as the corresponding sections of Act XV of 1873. The only addition made to the taxes leviable with the sanction of the local boards is a tax on boats moored within municipal limits, which seems to have been omitted by an oversight. The sections prescribing the procedure to be adopted in imposing taxes have been re-drafted and made, it is hoped, clearer.

"Chapter IV enumerates the powers and duties of municipal boards, and the opportunity has been taken of re-casting the provisions of Act XV on the subject, so as to exhibit the duties of the boards in their order of obligation.

"The primary charge on the municipal fund is a police-establishment. The law on this subject is very vague. Section 34 of Act XV of 1873 runs as follows:—

'Every committee shall provide in the first place from its funds, for the maintenance of the police-establishment in the municipality.

'The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the committee, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.'

"The effect of this section has been to throw upon municipalities the charges for police used not only for municipal purposes, but for the prevention and detection of crime. The conclusions of the Local Government on the subject are given in the 17th paragraph of the Resolution of the 5th of December, which runs as follows:—

'17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police-charges, and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the Provincial Committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the Committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

"The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e. g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be the one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds, and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chaukidari* force."

"The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally,—in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the Committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and landholders in villages, in accordance with the long-established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the Provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities, the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and, not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen, in small

towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by municipal boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and that each board be left to decide which system it will adopt.

"These conclusions have been embodied in sections 44-48 of the Bill.

"The sections of Act XV of 1873 on nuisances have been re-cast so as to throw together all the provisions respecting the jurisdiction of the board, and to bring them into harmony with the Penal Code and the new Code of Criminal Procedure.

"The control sections in Chapter V are similar to those in the Local Boards Bill, and I need not weary the Council by repeating the reasons for their adoption. They fall short in some respects of the powers given by Act XV of 1873 to the Local Government to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings, bye-laws or rules of any committee, but provide otherwise for the occurrence of default, excess or abuse of powers, as, *e.g.*, by the supersession of the board in certain extreme cases—a penalty to which existing municipalities are not legally liable.

"Ample powers are given to the Local Government under section 60 to frame forms and to make rules on matters connected with their business, to which the boards will be bound to adhere.

"Chapter VI contains provisions on miscellaneous matters taken generally from the existing Act.

"Chapter VII empowers the Local Government to exempt municipalities from the operation of the provisions of the Act respecting election. The reasons for this latter provision will be found in those diversities of race, habits, modes of thought and civilization which are to be found in the wide territories and vast populations under the sway of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on which I have touched in my observations on the Local Boards Bill.

"Section 68 finally enables the Local Government to withdraw any local area, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from the operation of this Act or of Act XV of 1873. Experience has shown that the present Municipal Act has sometimes been put in force in small towns where there were no materials for local self-government, no intelligent non-official agency, and where municipal administration, with the taxation that necessarily follows in its train, was unpopular and uncalled for. It is not to be expected that such cases will not occasionally occur again, and changes of circumstances in the progress of years may, in respect of certain towns, bring about the same result. It is expedient to provide at once a remedy which may be legally applied when such conditions manifest themselves. The section has been framed with this object; but, as the withdrawal of a privilege once conferred is open to a more invidious construction than the withholding of that privilege in the first instance, the exercise of the power by the Local Government is made subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. By this limitation it is intended to secure for the proposal full consideration from more than one point of view."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th May, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 14th May, 1883.)

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature <i>nil</i> from 9th to 12th, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly on 9th and 10th, afterwards southerly. Cholera throughout district, 256 cases, 136 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 30 and <i>juari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 43 lbs. per rupee. Threshing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed; preparation of land for the next season in progress; cattle-disease in Parner taluka; 79 deaths from cholera in Parner, 7 in Shrigonda, 21 in Sheogaon, 4 in Newasa, 7 in Kopergaon, and 1 in Sangamner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Poona ...	.....
Ahmednagar ...	.....
Sholapur ...	.....
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas except Bankapur and Kalghatgi; above 1·0 in Mugad and Kod; slight in others.	Cholera in 32 villages in the district, out of 211 cases 68 fatal, none in Sholapur city; <i>juari</i> 60 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs. per rupee. Late crops harvest completed; ground being prepared for early crops; scarcity of drinking-water in petta Nargund; locusts in Dharwar taluka; rice minimum 24 and <i>juari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain at Kumpta, 1·30; Sirsi, 1·33; Hallial, 1·27.	Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops; small-pox in three and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather hot; cholera continues in Ambaran, Und, and Navanagar; measles in Rajkot; small-pox in Junagad State and in some of the Sangad thana villages; <i>bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
Bengal—(May 16th)		
Chittagong ...	9·53	General Remarks.—Slight rain in Southern Mahratta Country; scarcity of drinking-water in parts of taluka Nargund in the Dharwar district continues; preparations for <i>kharif</i> in progress; locusts in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Satara, and Belgaum; cholera in Nasik, Khandedh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Dacca ...	54	Weather stormy; rainfall unusual for the season; lands being prepared in some places for <i>aus</i> crop; mango and other spring crops much injured; prices somewhat risen; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta) ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy and <i>cheena</i> going on; sowing of rice continues; sudden rise of water has injured prospects of future crops in low lands of two stations.
Moorshedabad ...	08	Lands being prepared for <i>amun</i> paddy; early rice and jute being sown and sugarcane being planted; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing of <i>bhadosi</i> crop in some places; sowings have commenced; health generally good, except cholera in thanas Bhugwangola and Manulla bazar.
Burdwan ...	01; elsewhere <i>nil</i>	Weather at Rampore sultry; more rain wanted in parts; preparation for crops going on.
Rungpore ...	68	Rain much wanted; general health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	.....	Prospects of crops good; cases of cholera reported from here and there.
Purneah ...	54	Prospects good, more rain wanted for young paddy; public health improving.
Palna ...	.....	Late sown paddy doing very well, sunshine required for weeding; a little cholera and small-pox reported; public health fair; river Kosi rising.
Durbhunga ...	28	Strong east wind prevailing, <i>cheena</i> and sugarcane growing well; collection of cotton and castor in progress; a few cases of cholera reported from Barrh sub-division.
Hazáribágh ...	.....	Weather cool and cloudy, with steady east wind; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera reported.
Cuttack ...	.....	Weather too hot and sultry for the season; no crops on the ground; cholera and small-pox cases still reported, but general health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (May 15th) ...	No rain	Weather very hot, atmosphere cloudy in morning; want of rain much felt; public health generally good.
Allahabad („ 16th) ...	.....	General Remarks.—The late rain has been generally very beneficial in Chittagong and parts of Mymensingh; it was excessive and caused much injury to spring crops; cultivation of autumn crops is going on apace throughout Bengal proper, but elsewhere it is for the most part retarded for want of adequate rain; harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy still proceeding, and that of <i>cheena</i> (millet) has commenced; prospects of indigo crop in Behar have improved; cholera continues to be reported from several districts; small-pox still lingers in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna divisions; there is fever in Nuddea and in two or three other districts.
		Weather very warm; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
		Weather very hot and sultry; slight small-pox and local cholera; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Gorakhpur (May 14th)	.....	Weather fine; harvest nearly completed, outturn average; health fair; some cattle-disease; prices steady.
Jhānsi ( " " )	.....	Weather very hot; harvesting over; prices fluctuating; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers; cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 15th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; fever in four and small-pox in five parganas; sporadic cholera in three parganas; prices stationary.
Barilly (" ")	No rain	Harvest operations finished; prices almost stationary; general health good, with occasional exceptions.
Meerut ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; prices steady.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Weather warm; wheat almost cut; <i>kharif</i> operations require rain; general health good; prices same as last week; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Intense heat, east winds; <i>rabi</i> harvesting completed; general health good on the whole; occasional reports of cholera.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices steady; sugarcane coming on fairly; weather hot and steaming; general health good.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Grain nearly all stored; small-pox abating; a few cases of cholera in Biswar.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> all harvested; some small-pox still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Rae Bareilly (" 14th)	.....	Weather seasonable; cholera in a few villages and small-pox in two tahsils; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 15th)	No rain	Small-pox diminished in town but extending to district; <i>rabi</i> crops harvested; cattle-disease reported in four parganas; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Hot winds on most days; health of people good, but small-pox is still reported; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Punjab—(May 15th)		
Delhi	.....	General Remarks.—The weather has been hot and dry throughout the week; the general health is good, but slight cholera is reported from Fyzabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, and Agra; a few districts also report fever and small-pox; prices are generally stationary.
Hissar	.....	Health fair; a few cases of cholera; harvesting completed; prices steady.
Umballa	.....	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting continues; prices stationary.
Jullundur	.....	Health fair; harvesting nearly finished, yield reported to be below the average; prices stationary.
Amritsar	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly falling.
Lahore	.....	Health good; wheat being winnowed; prices slightly rising.
Ferozepore	.....	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot	.....	Health good; crops being cut; prices steady.
Rawalpindi	.....	Health fair; crops being threshed; prices stationary.
Mooltan	.....	Slight fever in Kahuta tahsil; crops above the average; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	.....	Health good; harvesting continues; prices steady.
Peshawar	.....	Health good; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (May 16th)	.....	Strong winds have caused great damage to fruit trees and standing crops; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 15th)	.....	General Remarks.—No rain reported; health and harvest prospects generally good.
Saugor (" 14th)	.....	Cloudy and sultry; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowings; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen.
Seoni	.....	Weather very warm; threshing and winnowing continue, outturn very good; small-pox continues; 6 deaths from cholera; wheat 22 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad	.....	Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy; winnowing continues; prices easy.
Khandwa	.....	Weather very hot; 1 death from cholera in town; prices stationary.
Raipur	.....	Weather seasonable; winnowing continues; ploughing for <i>kharif</i> sowing in progress; 3 deaths from small-pox; wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 10th)	.....	Weather hot; preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 16 deaths from small-pox; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 20, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
British Burma—		
(May 5th)		
Akyab	2.26	No report received.
Rangoon	1.2	Weather intensely hot; sugarcane thriving; health good; common rice 56 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather hot and close; land being prepared for <i>kharif</i> sowing; threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; cholera slight in a few districts; small-pox in some districts; prices easy.		
Rainfall to date 6.14; 4 deaths in town and 32 in district from cholera; public health good; cattle-disease in two townships.		
Rainfall to date 4.65; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 109 per 100 baskets, with a downward tendency.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bassein ...	Nil	Rainfall to date 15.0; 1 death from small-pox in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	.64	Rainfall to date 1.16; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3.52	Rainfall to date 6.21; public health in Moulmein and district good; severe cattle-disease in Yaglamang, and 244 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township.
Toungoo ...	.61	Rainfall to date 5.17; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 16th)		
Bangalore ...	.23	General Remarks.—Cholera still prevailing in Akyab, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Amherst district; price of paddy continues very high compared with last year; supplies of paddy at Rangoon from interior not so large as expected; weather very hot.
Mysore ...	.44	Standing crops in good condition; <i>vysakh</i> paddy being harvested; prospects good.
Mercara ...	.09	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 16th)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Vysakh</i> rice crop ready for sickle in Surlabimut-nad; sowing of paddy commenced in Zelsavershime and <i>ragi</i> in Nanjarajapatna taluk; weather favourable to coffee and cardamom crops; small-pox prevalent in Gadinal and fever in Mercara taluk; prices of food-grains rising slightly.
Akola ...	.....	General Remarks.—Rain more or less in all districts except Kolar; standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Central India States—(May 16th)		
Indore ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Rutlam ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Goona ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Agar ...	No rain	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Manpur ...	No rain	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 16th) ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Sirohi („ 13th) ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Marwar („ 11th) ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Meywar ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Harowti („ 12th) ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Jhallawar („ 9th) ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Ajmere („ 15th) ...	.....	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops continues; ground being prepared for next season's crops; cholera and small-pox still prevail; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 28, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.
Jeypore ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Weather hot; ploughing operations in progress; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Ulwur ( „ „ ) ...	.....	Preparations for <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; weather hot.
Nepal—(May 10th)		
Katmandu ...	2.28	Prospects good; weather seasonable.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{5}{182-191}$

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—
under date Simla, the 18th May 1883.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 2—56-66, dated the 8th February 1883, on the subject of European and Eurasian education in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 77, dated the 17th April 1883, and enclosure, on the subject of the exclusion of the University Entrance Examination from the schedule of standards for European and Eurasian high schools.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 13 of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Government of India approved the proposals of the Committee appointed to draft a Code of regulations for the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, regarding the standards of examination for European and Eurasian schools, except in the case of the final standard for high schools. It was observed:—

The University Entrance Examination is admittedly not a proper standard for schools of this class, and the Government of India direct that it be excluded from the schedule of standards of examination and from Article 27 of the Rules. The final standard for high schools will be that shown as Standard B in the Code submitted by the Committee.

2. Two of the members of the Committee have now represented through the Government of Bengal the practical inconvenience which in their opinion must result from the total exclusion, under the orders quoted of the University Matriculation Examination from the schedule of standards for high schools. After a careful reconsideration of the subject, the Governor General in Council, while holding to the opinion that the University standard examination is ill-adapted to regulate or to test the kind of education which the Government of India wish to see imparted to the class of lads on whose behalf the Government is contemplating additional expenditure of public funds, thinks that considerable weight attaches to the arguments now adduced. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined to include in the schedule of standards for high schools, as an alternative final Standard A, the University Matriculation Examination supplemented so as to equalize it with the standard prescribed in the former Resolution, which will now become Standard B. The subjects which it has been decided to prescribe, under the alternative Standard A, in supplement of those required by the University Matriculation Examination, are shown in the amended schedule attached to this Resolution.

3. His Excellency in Council has been further pleased to make certain modifications in Article 27 of the Code regarding the payment of instruction grants to managers of schools for pupils passing the final examination by either standard as now prescribed. Articles 26 and 61 of the Code have also been amended so as to conform with the orders contained in this Resolution.

4. Articles 26, 27 and 61 as revised, and the standards of the final examination for high schools as now settled, are appended to this Resolution for information and guidance.

5. It may be necessary hereafter to amend the standard of final examination in the case of pupil teachers so as to bring it into closer correspondence with the final standard for high schools; but for the present, as it is desirable to encourage candidates for teacherships to come forward, no change will be made in Schedule II.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the amended Articles and Standards of examination, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency; to the Public Works Department, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and its enclosures be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Revised Articles 26, 27 and 61 of the draft Code of Regulations for European schools as finally accepted by the Government of India; and revised Schedule I—Final examination for high schools.

26. Scholars in high schools, who have attended 250 full school meetings after passing by Standard VII, may be presented for examination by either of the alternative Standards A and B of Schedule I. The examination in Standard B will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VII for the scholarship examination.

27. For scholars passing by either standard, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(a) In Standard A—

- (1) Rs. 75 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in three subjects.
- (2) Rs. 100 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the third division.
- (3) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the second division.
- (4) Rs. 150 for every scholar passing the University Matriculation Examination in the first division.
- (5) Rs. 25 for each pass in the additional subjects in English, in the additional subjects in mathematics, or in an optional subject.

(b) In Standard B—

- (1) Rs. 80 for every scholar passing in three subjects.
- (2) Rs. 120 for every scholar passing in four subjects.
- (3) Rs. 160 for every scholar passing in all subjects.
- (4) Rs. 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for additional or optional subjects under either Standard A or B for any scholar who fails in the first case (A) to pass the Matriculation Examination and in the second (B) to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

61. Anyone who without having served an engagement as a pupil teacher has completed his 17th year, and has passed by either of the final Standards of examination for high schools in Schedule I may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, receive a provisional third grade certificate. After three years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

SCHEDULE I.
STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).
(Final Examination.)

STANDARD A.	STANDARD B.	
For boys and girls.	For boys only.	For girls only.

Compulsory subjects.

1. English.—The University matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature and one of the historical plays of Shakspeare. (The play to be selected by the Department.)	1. English.—The matriculation standard, with the addition of a manual of English literature.	1. The same.
2. Second language. The matriculation standard.	2. French or German.	2. The same.
3. Mathematics.—The matriculation standard, enlarged so as to comprise the whole of arithmetic, algebra up to quadratic equations, and the 6th book of Euclid.	3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	3. Arithmetic.
4. History and geography.—The matriculation standard.	4. Mathematics.—Algebra up to quadratic equations; Wilson's Geometry, Books I—V (new edition); Mensuration.	4. Elementary Physics, or a third language (French or German).
	5. Political Economy. Commercial Geography.	5. A General sketch of European History. General and Physical Geography.

Optional subjects.

5. French, German, or an Indian vernacular (unless taken up for matriculation).	6. Mechanical Drawing ...	6. Freehand Drawing.
6. Elementary Physics.	7. Elementary Physics ...	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil teachers, Schedule II).
7. Elementary Chemistry.	8. Elementary Chemistry ...	8. Botany.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE RECONNAISSANCE FOR A RAILWAY BETWEEN BILASPORE
AND SAUGOR, WITH EXTENSION TO JUNCTION ON THE PROPOSED
FUTURE BHOPAL-JHANSI RAILWAY.

No. 445 R.C., dated 18th May 1883.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers :—

- (I) Report by Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, on reconnaissance from Bilaspore to Sohagpore.
- (II) Report by Mr. A. Penny, Engineer-in-Chief, Saugor-Katni-Bilaspore Railway Survey, on projected line between Kutnee, Umaria and Sohagpore.
- (III) Report by Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, on a reconnaissance from Katni *viâ* Damoh to Saugor.
- (IV) Report by Mr. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bundelkhund Railway Survey, on projected line from Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi Railway.
- (V) Abstract of the above Reports, briefly supplemented from other sources.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Abstract be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

Proposed Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Belaspore (in the Central Provinces) to Etawah or a junction point with the future line from Bhopal to Jhansi crossing the East Indian Railway at Katni and running through the Umaria coal-fields and Damoh and Saugor.

The whole length of 352½ miles is for convenience divided into four sections :—

1. Belaspore to Sohagpore, 120 miles.
2. Sohagpore to Katni, 76½ miles.
3. Katni to Saugor, 113 miles.
4. Saugor to junction with Bhopal-Jhansi line, 43 miles.

Starting from Belaspore the line, as at present selected, runs north-north-west up the west bank of the Arpa river. For the first 17 miles the country is well cultivated, the ground rises slightly, and the work of construction will be very light. On the 15th mile a stream called the Samber is crossed, involving a bridge of one 60-feet span. From the 17th to the 22nd mile the line runs through flat rice land, the work being still very light.

From the 23rd to the 30th mile the country is rough and uncultivated, and a good many nullahs have to be crossed.

From the 31st to the 40th mile the line again runs through flat rice land, and the work will be light.

On the 41st mile the Saugor nullah will have to be crossed by a bridge of three 60-feet spans. The approximate height of the line on this mile is about 1,200 feet above sea level, and the country thence rises abruptly to an elevation of about 2,000 feet at mile 55. The Mykal range which borders the Rewah plateau must be crossed at Kusumkhera, which is 300 feet lower than the adjacent hills. Kusumkhera is, however, but 7½ miles distant in a straight line

from the foot of the ascent on the 41st mile, thus necessitating a rise of 66 feet per mile.

If the contour of the hills be followed, the grade might be kept down to 1 in 100 or lighter, but this of course could be done only at the expense of extra mileage.

On this ghât ascent the work will be heavy. Some 6 spans of 60 feet are required to cross the numerous nullahs, besides smaller bridges. From the 53rd mile the work will be much lighter, rise averaging 1 in 132 for the next 8 miles till the line reaches the watershed ridge at the 61st mile.

The country now falls steadily towards Sohagpore, the descent being 425 feet in about 30 miles; the grade in the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is 1 in 150, and of the remaining portions the grades are 1 in 400 and 1 in 550.

From the 63rd to the 76th mile the line will run along the watershed between the Tipan and Alan rivers, and the work will be very light.

In the 77th mile the line crosses the Tipan just above its junction with the Alan. It continues on the north-east bank of the Tipan to the 92nd mile, where it re-crosses that river by a bridge of 6 spans of 60 feet on good rock foundation. This line involves less bridging than one keeping on the south-west bank of the Tipan crossing the Alan on the 76th mile, as there are many nullahs running down from the hills on the west. From the 93rd mile on to near Sohagpore (120 miles) the country is slightly undulating and rather less cultivated. On the 110th mile the Serpa river requires a bridge of four 60 feet spans on excellent foundations.

The stations proposed for this length are—

	At mile
Bilaspore ...	0
* Ghutka ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ruttumpore Road ...	$15\frac{1}{2}$
* Salka ...	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Atarda ...	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Khongsara ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$
Aujnai nullah ...	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Kusumkhara ...	53
Pendra ...	62
* Harri ...	$68\frac{1}{2}$
Khairi ...	75
* Jaithari ...	$83\frac{1}{2}$
Anukpore ...	$92\frac{1}{2}$
* Deohara ...	$98\frac{1}{2}$
Burhar ...	105
* Udhia ...	$112\frac{1}{2}$
Sohagpore ...	120

The major bridging for this 120 miles of line is expected to consist of—

25 spans 60 feet.
14 " 40 "
4 " 30 "
3 " 20 "

The minor bridging has not been estimated in detail, but it will probably be heavy compared with other items of construction.

Almost directly after leaving Sohagpore the line will cross the Moorna nullah by 4 spans of 40 feet, and three miles further on the Basar nullah with 4 spans of 20 feet. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sohagpore the crest of the Moorcha Pass is reached. The descent for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles will not exceed 1 in 123, and in no part does it appear probable that it need be greater than 1 in 100. Fairly easy curves are obtainable, and the average bank and cutting through the Pass may be taken at 6 feet.

* These stations would not at first be used, but would be opened by degrees as the traffic increased.

From the 16th to the 20th mile at Pali there is swampy ground. The average height of bank over this may be taken at 4 feet. And the major bridging will include 2 spans of 40 and 3 of 20 feet.

From the 20th to the 32nd mile (Karheli) not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of bank is needed, except at the approaches to culverts. For the next 6 miles the line passes over practically level plain to Kalesar ($38\frac{1}{2}$), the first half being covered with jungle, and the second being rich black cotton soil. The bank will average some 2 feet only. The first stream met with is the Johilla river, requiring at least 5 spans of 60 feet each; its bed is stony and firm.

A coal-field prospected by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey Department in 1882, lies near this river, and to work it, it would seem desirable to construct a branch line 3 miles long leaving the main line on the west bank of the Johilla. A short distance beyond the Johilla the line has also to cross the Goorchatt nullah (three 60-foot spans) and further on the Dongahar nullah by one 40 feet span.

Around the villages Umaria and Kalesar lies another valuable coal-field, which might readily be opened out as soon as this Railway is constructed.

From the 40th to the 43rd mile the country is very rough, and an average of 8 feet of bank or cutting is provided for, and two nullahs have to be crossed probably by bridges of 3 spans 40 and 1 span 60 feet.

From 43rd to 53rd mile there is a tolerably even plain, with a falling grade of 1 in 211, requiring no major bridges and but two feet of bank on the average.

At the 53rd mile the Mahanuddi is reached, and a very good crossing for this large river has been found.

Beyond the Mahanuddi the line passes out of the Rewah State, and continues descending with a low bank and only three or four small bridges (40 feet span) to Rupondh, where there is good ground for a crossing station on the 64th mile.

Another 13 miles and Katni on the East Indian Railway is reached, the last length entailing only light bank, from 1 to 3 feet high, and 5 bridges varying from 30 to 120 feet of waterway apiece in small spans.

The junction with the East Indian Railway is at the south-east end of the present station, and will be by a curve of 1,850 feet radius.

It is proposed to place stations at the following sites on this section—

				At mile
Ghoongootee	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pali	...	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Barhi	...	...	...	30
Kalesar	...	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
* Lora	...	...	...	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chandia	...	...	...	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barwara	...	...	...	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Katni	...	...	...	76 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total major bridging on the length from Sohagpore to Katni is taken at—

3 spans of 95 feet.
9 " 60 "
16 " 40 "
25 " 20 "

Section III.

Katni to Saugor. Length, 113 miles.

Height above mean sea level, 1,200 feet.

Katni is left with a curve of 1 mile radius on a falling gradient of 1 in 350; on the second mile the Katni river must be crossed by a bridge of 5 spans of 40 feet. Running on north-west the

* These stations will not at first be required.

Height, 1,280 feet. watershed between the confluent of the Son and the Ken rivers is reached in the 5th mile. The line then descends past Choonchta through a gap in the Ameerpat ridge, and turns due west to the crossing of the Aloonee river, north of Koondoo at $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This bridge will be 4 spans of 40 feet. At $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles the line passes closely to the north of the village of Hardua.

From $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles spurs of the Bharair range are crossed, involving light rock cuttings, the material of which will serve admirably for bridging.

At the 19th mile the summit level between the Aloonee and Patna rivers is reached. The line then passes on between Umeria and Mohas south of Bhartolla. At $27\frac{1}{4}$ miles the Bhooraina nullah requires 1 span of 60 feet. At 28 miles the line reaches the Patna river, which will be crossed by three spans of 60 feet.

The line now enters the Native State of Pannah at $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and rises easily at 31 miles to the summit level between the Patna and Padri rivers, descending to cross the Basata branch of the former at $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles (1 span 60 feet). At $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles the crest of the Bharair range is reached, 1,410 feet above mean sea level. Changing its direction from almost due west to almost due south, the line must here ghaut sharply down the west slope of the range into the valley of the Padri. A drop of 360 feet in $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (average 1 in 110). The Pannah State is left and the Damoh district of the Central Provinces is entered at Jamoon Chowk at 38 miles.

The $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 are the critical parts of the whole section, and it is possible that an alternative alignment may be hereafter adopted. The work on the line as now proposed will be very heavy, involving 10 feet average cutting, mostly in sandstone boulders and rock, crossing six ravines, of which two have beds 70 and 140 feet respectively below formation level.

From Jamoon Chowk the line will continue falling with a gradient of 1 in 100, but with easy curves along the spur, to a low gap or saddle therein near $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where a short embankment of 57 feet maximum at 30 feet average depth will be required.

The ghaut incline ceases north of Mopans at 41 miles. At $41\frac{7}{8}$ miles the line arrives at the Padri river (3 spans 40 feet). The line passes on north of Patna, Koomharee and Padri to an obvious tie point at 45 miles, at a saddle in ridge between the Padri river and Chapoor Branch.

At $46\frac{7}{8}$ miles the head of a short ghaut is turned, the line continuing at the ruling gradient and curve down a ravine to Deoree Choti at 48 miles, in order to overcome an abrupt and unavoidable drop of 120 feet in the country in immediate descent to the east bank of the Bearmi river. This ghaut will involve about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of rock cutting and ravine work, about 10 feet on an average. From Deoree Choti the line runs south-westerly, and arrives at $49\frac{3}{4}$ at the Sej nullah, requiring two spans of 40 feet. It then passes south of Guriya and along a narrow gorge of the Bearmi river, crossing the Raxa nullah at $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles (north of Ghutera), whence it curves westerly and crosses, at $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Bearmi river, the lowest point in the whole line (1,040) at a capital bridge site requiring 15 spans of 60 feet.

It now runs up easily through a low saddle at $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles near Bandee, then on south of Bilthura to north of Bamhor-Goonjee at 58th mile, where the Saugor black soil plains commence. At 66 miles Damoh is reached, and the line runs on over easy but monotonously undulating fertile black soil plains north of Hirdapur and Khoorassa, and south of Puduria, and at $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles a bridge of 1 span 40 feet is needed.

At 74 miles the line crosses the Dansob-Gurhahatta-Saugor Provincial road, just north of Bansa Tarkhera, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther on it crosses the Koopra river by 6 spans of 60 feet on hard shale and sandstone. At $80\frac{2}{3}$ miles the summit level between Damoh and the Sunar river is reached. At $6\frac{1}{3}$ it crosses the Sunar river just south of the town of Belyee, where 9 spans of 60 feet are wanted.

At $88\frac{1}{3}$ and $89\frac{1}{4}$ nullahs are crossed, 50 feet of waterway each.

From the latter there is a long steady rise in the country, the line working up north of Chunnowa, and south of Burpani, with easy curves and by no means heavy work, along a long spur north of the Gudhari to 95 miles, where there is a saddle in the range running from the south-east of Abchand to Shahpur.

The line continues on to another saddle at $100\frac{7}{8}$ miles in the ridge between the Sunar and its tributary the Beas. The latter river is crossed at $102\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 6 spans of 60 feet.

Another saddle is run through at 108 miles north of Gumbheeria in a trap ridge, the watershed between the Beas and Dussan river. The line arrives at the Saugor Cantonment "Mall" ridge at mile $111\frac{1}{4}$, the height of which is 1,780 feet. The Mall ridge must be cut through to facilitate grade and obtain headway for two cantonment roads over bridges. The line will pass south of the Saugor Church and Race Course, the Jhansi road being crossed at mile $112\frac{1}{2}$, the line terminating at mile 113.

The total major bridging on this Section will probably be—

	4 spans of 150 feet.
2	" 100 "
42	" 60 "
18	" 40 "

The proposed stations on this Section are—

Miles.	Names.	Remarks.
	Katni ...	It being compulsory to join the East Indian Railway by a shunt and not directly off the main line, accommodation due to an intermediate station is required, as well as one mile of permanent-way for sidings.
$8\frac{1}{2}$	Hardua ...	Not urgently required at the outset.
$17\frac{1}{2}$	Richtee ...	Considered necessary at the outset, the more so as the Jokhye-Saugor road here falls in with line of proposed Railway.
$27\frac{1}{2}$	Heerapore ...	Midway between the important towns of Burgaon and Raipura, which are 4 miles apart.
$41\frac{1}{2}$	Mohans ...	One mile south of Koomharee, the principal town of the Padri valley.
52	Ghatera ...	Not considered urgent at the outset, though it must be eventually useful as tapping the Bearmi valley.
58	Bampur Goonjee ...	Favorably situated in a fertile and populous valley.
66	Damoh ...	Head-quarters of a Civil District and a large native town.
74	Bansa ...	Crossing of a new provincial road, and situated in a fertile and populous valley.
86	Gurha Kotah ...	A large and important town in the valley of the Sunar.
$95\frac{1}{2}$	Abchand ...	On the verge of a fertile plain.
104	Loodhora ...	In the centre of another.
113	Saugor ...	Head-quarters of Civil Station, a Military Cantonment and large native town.

❧ Please substitute these pages for
pages 1095 and 1096 of Supplement to the
Gazette of India, dated 19th May 1883.

On leaving Saugor the line runs nearly due west for the first 8 miles rising to the crest of a spur of the Sutghur hills. It then descends into the Dussan valley, and has to cross the Dussan river at 12 miles by 3 spans of 100 feet each. It would then take a more northerly direction to reach a good crossing at the 22nd and 23rd mile in the ridge of hills forming the watershed between the Dussan and the Narain river, a tributary of the Betwa.

About the 30th mile the Narain has to be crossed, and continuing on over a fairly easy country, a junction would be made with the projected Railway from Bhopal to Jhansi at or near Etawah on the 43rd mile. As yet no levels have been taken along this last Section of the proposed line.

TRAFFIC.

One of the several important objects attained by constructing the proposed Railway will be the opening up of the Rewah coal-fields.

Coal and Iron.

The most important of these, as far as is at present known, lie around Umaria-Kalesar, some 40 miles distant from Katni, at Johilla about 15 miles beyond, and in the Sohagpore basin.

When this line has been constructed, Umaria coal will probably be delivered at Katni at a cost of about Rs. 6-6-8 per ton or less. The coal is said to be nearly equal to the best Bengal coal (Kurharbali).

Rs. 5-0-0 for cutting and raising. This is the present rate at Warora, but the training of local labour may be expected to reduce the cost to that in Bengal, viz., between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

Rs. 1-6-8 freight over 40 miles at $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per maund.

At Jubbulpore its cost will be about Rs. 8-7-0 per ton, and at the junction with the Bhopal-Jhansi Railway it can be delivered at Rs. 12 per ton.

The sinking of a shaft at Umaria, and borings in other places, are in progress.

The line may in fact be regarded as essentially a "mineral" one, in addition to any other advantages it may possess. It will supply coal to the whole of any system of railways in Central India and Bundelkhand, to a portion of the future Nagpur-Bengal line, and of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and probably to the greater portion of the Rajputana State Railway, and other lines to the north-west of Agra. In fact, if judiciously worked, these collieries will ensure a very heavy traffic over this Railway.

Excellent iron ore and stone lime are to be found in the neighbourhood of Katni, and in the Jubbulpore District generally.

Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, thus writes on the subject:—

"The Jubbulpore District yields an inexhaustible supply of very rich hematite, containing about 68 per cent. of iron suitable for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The ore is on the surface, and may be obtained cheaply without the cost of expensive mining. It seems probable that the Rewah coal-fields, which have lately been discovered, may have an important influence on the development of an iron industry in this district. There is, moreover, in the neighbourhood, to the north-west of Jubbulpore, manganese ore containing 54 per cent. of manganese; and this would be most valuable in the event of manufactures of steel being undertaken."

The prospects of general traffic on this line are still under careful investigation, but the following information may be accepted provisionally. In addition

General traffic.

to coal for the north and north-west, this Railway will carry in ordinary times much grain from the Central Provinces to Upper India, and its value in time of scarcity in any portion of the North-West Provinces, or of the Punjab, will be very great.

On the Bilaspore-Sohagpore Section the total amount of goods carried along the route at present in both directions is said to be 30 tons daily for six months in the year only, but the pilgrims passing through towards Pooree are about 200,000 per annum.

On the second Section, it is stated, that the total traffic from the Sohagpore-Umaria district to Katni does not at present average more than 300 tons per month.

Rice is the bulkiest of the exports from Sohagpore and South Rewah generally; then oil-seeds, millets, ghee and forest produce.

The local traffic prospects on the Section from Katni to Saugor are much more cheering, a large quantity of produce that now comes to Katni direct from Pannah will doubtless take rail at Damoh, or near that place. The actual weight of goods, however, has not been estimated.

From Damoh to Saugor the country is particularly open and fertile, grain cultivation being unbroken from Damoh to the Sunar river, and from the Barapani hills to Saugor.

From the attached abstracts of estimates it will be seen that the cost of
Construction. construction of the proposed broad gauge line is moderate throughout the whole length, averaging Rs. 59,588 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, for which item it is usual to add Rs. 10,000 per mile. The total estimate is 245½ lakhs.

The heaviest works are in crossing the several ranges of hills, notably the Mykal range from Belaspore into the Rewah plateau; the Moorcha Pass in the ridge between the districts of Sohagpore and Singwara; and the Bhairar range on the boundary of the Pannah State.

The large rivers that have to be crossed are but few in number, *viz.*, the Tipan (6 of 60 feet), the Johilla (5 of 60), the Mahanuddi (3 of 95), the Patna (5 of 40 feet), the Bearmi (15 spans of 60 feet), the Koopra (6 of 60 feet), the Sunar (9 of 60), and the Dussan (3 of 100), at all of which first class foundations are met with.

Good building stone can be found within easy distance along the whole line. Kunker nodules of a variety which gives a moderately hydraulic lime are found in abundance near most of the large rivers.

The stone lime of Katni is renowned and is largely exported for use even as far off as Calcutta, and it is also procurable in several other localities, but kunker lime will be mainly used for the construction of the line.

Fuel is plentiful, but it is not expected that much timber fit for conversion into sleepers will be procured locally, except in the jungles of the Bhairar range, where saj and teak is plentiful.

Ballast materials of first class quality can be found near the line from one end to the other.

Brick earth for tiles or soorkee is also abundant.

Estimated cost of construction of the proposed Belaspore-Katni-Saugor Railway with extension to junction with the proposed line from Bhopal to Jhansi.

Head of Estimate.	BELASPORE TO SOHAGPORE, 120 MILES.		SOHAGPORE TO KATNI, 70½ MILES.		KATNI TO SAUGOR, 113 MILES.		SAUGOR TO ETAWAH, 83 MILES.		Average rate per mile.	Total for 352½ miles.
	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Rate per mile.	Amount.		
Preliminary Expenses	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	500	60,000	500	38,250	500	56,500	500	21,500	500	1,76,250
Earthwork	200	24,000	152	11,608	400	45,200	400	17,200	278	98,008
Minor Bridges	6,542	7,85,000	5,000	3,82,750	10,121	11,43,673	2,000	86,000	7,249	23,98,423
Major Bridges	2,560	3,00,000	2,396	1,83,320	3,750	4,23,750	3,850	1,65,550	3,043	10,72,620
Level crossings	7,467	8,96,000	7,722	5,90,770	8,307	9,38,691	3,250	1,39,750	6,804	25,65,211
Fencing at stations	500	60,000	500	38,250	500	56,500	500	21,500	500	1,76,250
Ballast	200	24,000	100	3,850	100	11,300	100	4,300	123	43,450
Permanent-way, including 10 per cent. for sidings	4,000	4,80,000	5,125	3,92,062	5,067	5,72,871	4,500	1,93,500	4,647	16,38,138
Stations and Buildings	24,000	31,68,000	24,000	20,28,000	24,000	29,76,000	24,000	11,28,000	24,000	98,00,000
Plant	5,000	6,00,000	5,000	...	5,000	4,40,135	5,000	2,15,000	3,000	17,62,545
Establishment at 9 per cent. on above	100	12,000	116	8,874	120	13,560	120	5,160	112	39,594
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,770	4,918	17,33,843
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,177,230	59,588	21,004,327
Rolling stock	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	35,25,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,588	2,45,29,327

Total 245 lakhs
for 352½ miles.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

Nos. 185-92L, dated Simla, 9th May 1883.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay. No. 68W.I.—145, dated 20th March 1883 submitting Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82, and Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to R3,95,066, and the total outlay incurred under this head up to the end of the year to R90,93,034, including direct and indirect charges. Of this amount, R23,69,777 had been expended on Productive Public Works, and R67,23,257 on other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to R30,44,828, being nearly 16 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to R13,16,203; and the net revenue to R17,28,625. The net revenue from Productive Public Works returned 6 per cent., and that from other Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 9·15 per cent., on the total capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,601,981 acres, being 7·3 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but

the assessed revenue (R34,74,351) was 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1880-81. The disproportion between the increase in the area under cultivation and the assessed revenue is partly due to an increase of revenue on "kharif" lands, but mainly to the revision of settlements which is now going on as the old settlements fall in, and a steady increase in revenue is anticipated from this cause for many years to come.

4. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from about 35 to 65 acres per cubic foot per second, and was on the whole rather above the average of the previous year. On the Eastern Nara, on which the average duty was 64.75 acres per cubic foot per second, the duty obtained in irrigation of rice was about 50 acres, and in irrigation of "dry crops" about 120 acres per cubic foot per second.

5. The maintenance charges were considerably above the average of the previous five years owing to the necessity for special clearances of the canals, which had been somewhat neglected in previous years from the greater necessity for completion of flood embankments. The Superintending Engineer states that R7.28 lakhs may be considered as the nominal allowance for the proper maintenance of canals and embankments, and R2.35 lakhs for establishments, making a total of about 9½ lakhs of rupees as the ordinary annual allotment required; but this appears to be rather a narrow estimate of requirements, as the average outlay of the 5 years ending on March 31st, 1881, amounts to 11.46 lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner in Sind states that much yet remains to be done, and is confident that, if liberal grants are maintained for a few years longer, the results will be even more satisfactory than those given in the report under review.

6. The revenue charges are given in paragraph 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report as R2,74,070, and amount to 8.82 per cent. on the actual realisations of canal revenue, which are shown in paragraph 10 as amounting to R31,04,939. The charge seems high, unless detailed measurements and assessments are annually made of the irrigated areas.

7. The Government of India agrees fully with the Government of Bombay in considering that no necessity exists for making any alteration in the present method of accounting for the canal revenue, as the share of the land revenue due to the canals is fixed and duly credited to these works in the Administrative Accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

By order,

H. A. BROWNLOW, Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—
No. 47, W. I.—104, dated 7th March 1883.

Read again—

From the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 163, dated 18th January 1883—Submitting, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1881-82.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, No. 413, dated 27th January 1883—Submitting the above report with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1881 was on the whole a favorable one, and in its results above the average.

2. The steady increase in the area of *kharif* cultivation, omitting years of flood, is extremely satisfactory, indicating, as it does, that the protective embankments of recent construction are being efficiently maintained, and that ruined lands are again being gradually brought under cultivation.

3. No increase in *rabi* cultivation can be looked for until the existing conditions are somewhat modified by the introduction of a certain quantity of perennial water into some of the canals which will admit of such a system being economically carried into effect.

4. The increase in the Irrigation revenue of over 6½ lakhs of rupees on the average of the five preceding years is satisfactory proof that the revised system of assessment is already bearing fruit, and further that the additional sum expended since 1879-80 on the maintenance and repairs of canals and embankments has yielded a substantial return.

5. Both the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind agree that, as the revised system of assessment is extended throughout the province, combined with a liberal grant for canal clearances, the revenue may be expected to increase annually for some years to come.

6. The decrease of revenue on the Eastern Nara for the year under review is fully explained. The protective embankments are now making good progress, and the lands that have been injured by floods will soon be recovered. When complete immunity from floods can be guaranteed, the returns from all the canals under this system will rapidly increase: and the supply channel at Rohri can then be deepened sufficiently to ensure a proper *rabi* supply for the Mithrao and Thar canals.

7. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the whole province during 1881-82 was Rs 10,98,941, or Rs 1,58,233 more than in 1880-81. The result of this large additional outlay will be seen in the report for the next year 1882-83.

8. The normal amount required annually for the proper maintenance of the canals and embankments is said to be about Rs 7½ lakhs, or, including establishment charges, about 9½ lakhs.

9. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1881-82 works out to about 24; that of expenditure on revenue to about 40; and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13¾ annas.

10. The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has correctly interpreted the intention of Government in the 9th paragraph of his report. Credit should be given in the accounts of *all* the canals for the difference of assessment on *jaghir* lands. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts should be requested to revise the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for, and up to the close of, 1881-82 accordingly.

11. The Commissioner concurs with the Superintending Engineer that the present arrangement of showing the Irrigation share of the consolidated rate under the head *Indirect* in the General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works is apt to mislead. Government, however, consider that there is no

necessity for any change in the form of keeping the accounts of Irrigation works in Sind which has been ordered by the Government of India.

The value of the canals as Irrigation works cannot be overlooked so long as the share of the land revenue, under the consolidated rate system, due to or dependent on the works, is properly credited in the accounts; and this share has been fixed at 90 per cent.

12. The Commissioner brings prominently to notice the importance of the Kashmor Bund, and the highly satisfactory way in which, under severe pressure, it stood and answered the purposes for which it was constructed. He also records his opinion that the results of all the different canals, as detailed by the Superintending Engineer, are satisfactory. For all these good results, great credit is due to Colonel LeMesurier and the Executive Engineers under his control.

13. Now that the embankments in Upper Sind have been completed and only require to be carefully maintained and watched during the inundation season, those in Lower Sind are being taken in hand. As regards the provision of special funds for the purpose, Government await the receipt of some definite proposals, with detailed plans and estimates, for the necessary works.

14. Copies of the report and of the Commissioner's endorsement, together with the observations of this Government thereon, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Commissioner in Sind,—No. 413, dated 27th January 1883.

Read—

Letter No. 163, dated 18th January 1883, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, submitting Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1881-82.

Submitted to Government.

2. This report explains fully the revenue results of the year. The inundation of 1881 was a favorable one, though at one time owing to the lowness of the river in July and August, apprehensions were entertained that the crops were likely to suffer serious loss. The timely rise of the river in September removed these fears, and as it continued high, and the canals contained water till a late date, the crops were above the average, and the Irrigation revenue was unusually large, being no less than Rs. 6,29,844 in excess of the average of the previous five years. These figures, it must be remarked, refer to assessments, not actual collections.

3. This large increase is attributed by the Superintending Engineer to the introduction of the revised system of assessment, and this, there can be no question, has had a great deal to do with it: but a great deal is also due to the recultivation of lands, which had been left uncultivated, owing to the successive floods now fortunately kept out by the Kashmor and other protective embankments; and also to general causes, for, as the table in the following paragraph of the report shows, the increase has been very general all over Sind, and not confined to the parts where revised rates have been introduced. Another reason that has largely contributed to the increase has been the state of the Western Nara, one of the largest canals in the Shikarpur and Karachi districts, which in the previous year failed very seriously, owing to the set of the river against its mouth, but which worked satisfactorily during the year. The increase in kharif cultivation has really been considerably larger than the table given in para. 3 shows, for, as Colonel LeMesurier has pointed out, kharif lands flooded, but cultivated with *rabi* crops in seasons of flood, have been entered under the head of *kharif*, because so classed at the time of settlement. The present method of recording cultivation is undoubtedly defective, but this is not the place to discuss how it can best be improved.

4. The improved results described by the Superintending Engineer are also due in no small degree to the endeavours recently made to improve the canals,

and clear them more thoroughly than had been done for long, for, as the Superintending Engineer remarks, he had been compelled in some previous years to neglect clearances in order to obtain funds for protective embankments. The increased expenditure on canals may be said to have commenced in 1879-80, when, as shown in para. 6, R6,87,162 were expended on works. In 1880-81 the expenditure rose to R7,32,956, and in 1881-82 to R8,86,044. The results are now beginning to be apparent, and a return being received which shows the wisdom of placing the canals in thorough order, and keeping them in it. Much yet remains to be done, but the Commissioner is confident that if liberal grants are continued for a few years longer, the results will be even more gratifying than those described in the present report.

5. The Commissioner observes that the Superintending Engineer has throughout used the figures supplied by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and as this is what Government has directed, the only figures it is necessary for the Commissioner to draw attention to are those which show consolidated land revenue, as given in Table VII. In this table the consolidated revenue is entered as being R37,65,471. This, unfortunately owing to a mistake, for which the Collectors of Hyderabad and Karachi—not the Examiner—are responsible, is not correct, the correct figure being R37,46,220. The difference represents the village cess levied on land revenue under Bombay Act IV of 1881 in the talukas into which revised settlements have recently been introduced. Instructions have been given to prevent a similar error in future.

6. The Superintending Engineer has, in paras. 14 to 16, raised the question whether the present method of classing receipts under the head of "direct" and "indirect" is suited to Sind. In other Provinces he points out "owners' rate" and "water advantage rate" are entered as indirect receipts, while water rates appear as "direct" revenue; but in Sind 90 per cent. of the consolidated revenue, which includes water rate, is entered as "indirect." The Commissioner agrees with Colonel LeMesurier that the present arrangement is misleading; but, on the other hand, the whole 90 per cent. would not, according to the system in force elsewhere, appear under the head "direct" revenue; so that, if what is desired is to have one system in all Provinces, some further change than that suggested by Colonel LeMesurier would have to be made. Whether such a change is really necessary or desirable, the Annual Report is not the place to discuss, and therefore the Commissioner will not further pursue the subject.

7. The Kashmor embankment, in spite of the severe test to which it was exposed, stood well, and it is highly satisfactory to find this very important work answering so admirably.

8. The Superintending Engineer gives, as usual, details for all the different canals: it is not necessary for the Commissioner to review these details; it may suffice to say that the results are satisfactory.

9. The Commissioner is glad to notice that the embankments in Lower Sind are now "being taken up as a whole." The embankments in Upper Sind may now be said to be in good order, but those in Lower Sind still leave much to be desired, and until this has been seen to, and cultivation made less risky, no large increase in revenue can be looked for. Now, too, that revenue survey operations are being rapidly pushed on in Lower Sind, every help should be afforded to cultivators: the old and very faulty lease system will cease, as the settlement is extended, and a very large increase of revenue may confidently be looked for, if only agricultural operations can be carried on in safety. In his 70th paragraph, the Superintending Engineer observes that special funds will be required for the work to be done in Lower Sind, and the Commissioner trusts that Colonel LeMesurier will bring to notice what sums are required, as he fully concurs with that officer in the opinion that there ought to be no cause of complaint of insufficient return for the outlay "as far as the whole district on both banks (of the Indus) south of Jerruck is concerned."

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for, and up to the close of, 1881-82.

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.										IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.										IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.										REMARKS.						
Mithrao Canal.		Total.		Desert Canal.		Sukkur Canal.		Ghar Canal.		Eastern Nara Canal.		Alibhar Canal.		Mark Canal.		Surfraz Canal.		Fuleli Canal.		Total.		Grand Total.		Shikhar Canal.		Ghar Canal.		Hyderabad Canal.			Fuleli Canal.		Karachi Collectorate.		TOTAL.	
R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...	R	...		R	...	R	...		R
Capital Outlay.	76,029	...	76,029	...	96,177	...	4,339	10,90,371	12,436	...	1,18,559	...	10,77,361	3,03,323	...	2,79,352
During year { Direct ...	6,028	...	6,028	...	2,654	...	145	...	...	...	6,111	...	...	408	...	7,489	...	43,286	...	...	9,686	...	15,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	82,057	...	82,057	...	98,831	...	4,484	...	...	...	1,96,482	...	...	12,034	...	1,93,000	...	10,77,361	...	...	3,15,009	...	3,95,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Direct ...	12,87,376	...	12,87,376	...	8,01,635	...	12,38,152	...	4,15,537	...	25,50,161	...	...	1,18,559	...	1,18,559	...	10,77,361	...	...	64,48,498	...	87,23,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	41,039	...	41,039	...	83,417	...	54,025	...	23,448	...	1,06,492	...	...	7,489	...	7,489	...	43,286	...	...	2,74,855	...	8,09,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,28,415	...	13,28,415	...	8,84,052	...	12,92,177	...	4,38,985	...	26,56,653	...	...	1,24,048	...	1,24,048	...	10,77,361	...	...	67,23,357	...	90,83,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Revenue.	18,499	...	18,499	...	10,106	...	327	...	4,250	...	19,306	...	...	2,491	...	24,880	...	24,880	...	...	63,441	...	82,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Direct ...	1,08,947	...	1,08,947	...	1,00,295	...	31,856	...	4,251,147	...	32,677	...	...	71,153	...	24,901	...	24,901	...	...	10,16,163	...	12,40,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,21,546	...	1,21,546	...	1,10,311	...	33,162	...	4,33,403	...	51,983	...	...	73,644	...	25,872	...	24,901	...	...	10,79,504	...	13,22,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Direct ...	37,829	...	37,829	...	12,494	...	6,393	...	1,53,334	...	3,72,073	...	...	32,895	...	10,524	...	4,76,420	...	...	10,78,890	...	11,78,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	22,49,878	...	22,49,878	...	7,72,616	...	3,41,650	...	82,96,522	...	17,16,994	...	...	4,09,000	...	90,100	...	29,07,693	...	...	4,60,057	...	5,81,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22,57,407	...	22,57,407	...	7,85,110	...	3,47,943	...	84,48,356	...	20,80,007	...	...	4,41,915	...	1,15,624	...	33,83,009	...	...	1,56,79,631	...	1,93,74,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Working Expenses.	59,572	...	59,572	...	22,887	...	51,477	...	1,59,011	...	32,180	...	...	15,631	...	15,947	...	1,42,694	...	...	4,49,778	...	5,45,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Direct ...	2,344	...	2,344	...	699	...	1,986	...	3,793	...	1,174	...	...	375	...	668	...	5,154	...	...	14,067	...	17,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	62,216	...	62,216	...	23,296	...	53,465	...	1,63,494	...	33,354	...	...	16,006	...	16,613	...	1,47,818	...	...	4,63,845	...	5,63,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Direct ...	13,15,649	...	13,15,649	...	2,07,476	...	5,53,915	...	21,23,688	...	9,01,353	...	...	1,42,696	...	1,02,725	...	30,65,443	...	...	71,51,821	...	93,07,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	37,268	...	37,268	...	6,797	...	19,284	...	6,426	...	33,033	...	...	4,340	...	4,707	...	98,174	...	...	2,25,751	...	3,15,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,52,917	...	13,52,917	...	2,14,273	...	5,73,199	...	21,75,594	...	9,39,406	...	...	1,46,946	...	1,07,432	...	31,63,617	...	...	73,77,572	...	97,11,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Revenue.	59,320	...	59,320	...	87,075	...	21,301	...	2,09,999	...	18,029	...	...	57,688	...	2,269	...	1,84,110	...	...	6,15,659	...	7,59,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Direct ...	9,34,400	...	9,34,400	...	1,61,636	...	5,70,837	...	2,25,256	...	11,46,001	...	...	2,94,908	...	5,192	...	2,19,432	...	...	53,01,949	...	96,63,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,34,400	...	9,34,400	...	1,61,636	...	5,70,837	...	2,25,256	...	11,46,001	...	...	2,94,908	...	5,192	...	2,19,432	...	...	53,01,949	...	96,63,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Interest.	49,874	...	49,874	...	30,141	...	8,674	...	16,621	...	90,389	...	...	7,485	...	4,742	...	42,700	...	...	2,60,700	...	3,40,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Direct ...	6,59,228	...	6,59,228	...	2,36,825	...	6,80,171	...	2,78,370	...	17,45,029	...	...	65,679	...	48,350	...	9,23,118	...	...	40,46,825	...	54,30,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,340	...	9,340	...	64,109	...	88,975	...	2,63,378	...	80,770	...	...	50,143	...	4,617	...	1,41,410	...	...	3,64,959	...	4,10,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Profit after paying off Interest.	2,75,363	...	2,75,363	...	21,705	...	3,34,212	...	59,94,892	...	6,46,028	...	...	2,29,290	...	40,167	...	7,03,665	...	...	42,55,124	...	42,55,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year { Direct ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year { Indirect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. J. ELLISS, Colonel, S.C.,

G. J. MELLISS, Colonel, S.C.,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st MARCH 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1883.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.	
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		Actual average throughout.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.		
		Full supply.	Actual through out.		Up.	Down.								
{ 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch Passing through Escapes	4.8	4.21	{ 3,073.6 1,114 901 551 9	...	...	Gurdaspur	10,970	0.9	0.1	Wheat	128,889	The Bari Doab Canal was open during the whole month. The decrease in area irrigated up to date is 28,896 acres as compared with the same period of last year, and 65,609 acres as compared with March 1881. Superintending Engineer states that the decrease is attributed to a considerable area having been left in this fall on the dampness left from the irrigation of the previous crop.	
	4.6	3.6		...	...	...	Amritsar	78,267	0.8	0.3	Barley		1,921
	3.0	2.9		...	...	...	Lahore	106,764	1.1	0.3	Mixed grains		9,946
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous		55,245
	TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.6	2,575	...	...	196,001	...	...	...		196,001
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.6	2,838.87	...	...	224,897	...	...	...	224,897		
{ KARNAL DIVISION Delhi do. Hansi do. Do, Bulla Head. Passing through Escapes	4.33	4.03	{ 739 389 848 186 176	{ 440,614 kurries, bullocks, &c.; 6,290 mds. fire-wood; and 18,136 cubic feet timber.	...	...	Umballa	500	0.78	1.47	Wheat	146,837	On the Western Jumna Canal the final operations of the year show an increase of 63,005 acres as compared with last year. Of this 35,006 acres are in the Hansi Division, 31,483 in the Delhi Division, and 1,781 in the Karnal Division.
	5.70	4.03			Karnal	46,694	0.90	1.26	Barley		665
	9.00	7.70			Delhi	30,546	0.40	1.60	Mixed grains		29,040
	8.80	5.64			Rohitak	39,895	0.70	0.35	Miscellaneous		18,464
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissar	43,330	0.60	2.40	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,338	...	440,614	...	195,006	...	...	...	195,006	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,690	...	326,894	...	126,101	...	...	...	126,101	
{ UPPER SUTLEJ DIVISION Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	33,105	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 37,577 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	88,867	...	...		...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	180,428	0.49	0.2		...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	48,295	0.37	0.05		...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	157,330	5.80	...		...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508,025	...	...	...	508,025	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,498	...	...	...	470,498	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,007	...	...	...	391,007	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 40,006 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,998	...	...	...	350,998	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. E. CATTON,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cam- boo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia typhala</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	7 6	5 14	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	17 13	21 3	21 3	19 10	...	...	...	21 10	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 0	9 0	10 11	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	21 10	...	...
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	12 14	15 13	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 14	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	7 13	16 3	...	...	...	14 0	15 6	18 5	14 11	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0 25	0 18	11
	Nellore	10 13	9 0	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	15 13	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 14 26	14 30	13 30
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 11	...	...	...	22 2 23	0 38	6 22
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 3	...	...	...	30 2 30	2 33	0 28
	Bellary	18 3	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	45 5 41	3 33	0 35
	Kurnool	14 10	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	34 3 34	3 32	3 31
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 10	15 13	15 13	16 3	...	...	...	22 5 22	5 24	8 26
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 3	9 5	11 6	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	16 5	17 14	17 5	18 13	...	...	...	27 5 24	10	...
	South Arcot	8 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	11 13	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 3 38	3 38	3 30
	Trichinopoly	10 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	16 10	18 0	16 10	17 6	18 13	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	12 14	12 2	12 8	...	...	...	17 3	17 10	15 8	18 3	18 10	16 8	...	...	...	37 5 34	0 29	3 32
	Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	15 14	20 2	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 13	15 6	15 6	15 13	...	...	...	27 13 27	13 26	2 27
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 10	11 6	11 3	12 0	...	...	...	18 8 18	8 20	0 21
	Salem	13 10	13 10	11 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 8	17 14	17 14	16 14	...	...	...	29 2 29	2 29	2 29
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	9 14	...	...	...	5 11	9 11	10 11	12 11	13 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	15 13	16 3	16 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 4	10 9	10 15	22 10	19 2	17 7	8 0	7 12	7 7	13 5	13 1	13 5	18 6 21	4 18	4 12	13 16	11 8	0
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	19 8 19	8 18	8 16	0 16	0 15	0
	Kaira	11 7	11 14	12 12	22 14	22 14	21 5	10 0	10 11	9 2	14 9	15 4	15 4	17 12 18	13 20	0 14	9 14	14 14	9
	Surat	11 10	11 13	13 6	12 8	12 8	6 3	7 10	7 10	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 2 19	5 15	9 14	3 14	3 11	3
	Broach	12 10	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 10	13 7	12 7	12 13	18 10 18	10 18	10 15	0 15	0 16	6
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10 18	10 18	10 15	0 15	0 16	6
	Colaba (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 12	10 0	10 15	17 10 20	0 25	8 16	0 16	15 20	1
	Nasik	12 13	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6 22	6	...	18 6 18	6 21	1
	Ahmednager	14 0	14 4	14 6	...	...	...	9 5	9 9	9 11	12 4	12 11	15 0	26 4 27	4 26	13 19	12 20	6 23	1
	Poona	13 13	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	21 12 23	15 23	15 18	6 18	6 19	11
	Sholapur	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	27 10 31	8 33	10 25	8 27	2 27	9
	Kuladgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	20 8	22 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	31 0 31	0 34	0 29	8 29	8 31	0
	Setara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	20 0 20	0 28	0 26	1 28	0 28	0 25
	Beigam	19 8	19 0	19 0	13 4	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 14 23	0 28	0 26	1 28	0 28	0 25
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	28 0 28	0 26	1 28	0 28	0 25	0
	Katnagiri	12 0	12 0	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	16 4	16 4	16 15	20 13 20	13 20	13 14	11 14	11 19	10
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	15 0	22 13 22	13 26	10 16	0 16	0 16	0
	Panch Mahals (Gadhwa)	11 6	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13 22	13 26	10 16	0 16	0 16	0
DECCAN.	Aden	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7 12	7 11	3 11	3 11	3 9	3
	Aurangabad	14 14	15 5	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 5	11 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 13 22	13 26	10 16	0 16	0 16	0
	Barrack	10 0	10 2	10 14	16 0	13 11	13 11	8 14	9 7	8 9	11 7	11 12	11 7	17 2 16	0 16	0 13	1 14	4 14	5
	Dasa	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 6	19 5 19	0 19	0 18	5 18	0 18	15
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0 20	0 21	0 16	0 17	0 20	0
	Nasirabad	16 0	15 5	17 2	23 11	23 0	23 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 5 23	5 27	18 12	18 13	18 14	8
	Rajkot	14 8	14 14	13 10	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	18 4 18	8 16	0 14	10 14	12 14	8
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	14 4	15 0	24 4	22 8	26 0	13 0	13 0	12 5	20 0	20 0	22 12	30 0 30	0 32	0 28	0 28	0 29	0
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0 22	0 23	0 17	0 18	0 17	0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0 27	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 23	0
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	13 8	25 8	26 0	26 10	12 0	12 0	12 13	19 0	19 0	15 4	28 4 28	0 23	0 28	4 27	4 26	10
	Sukkur	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14 18	12 22	0
	Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 2	13 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burwah	16 0	15 7	16 0	24 0	26 4	30 0	19 0	18 12	29 0	24 0	24 12	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banagur	14 0	14 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 8	24 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Calna and Cutwa 13-4 seers and Raneegunge 12-14 seers.
 b Retail price of salt at Onda, Mejin, and Bishenpore 13 seers, and at Sonamukhi 12 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11-12 to 16 seers.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.

† In common use.

^e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 15 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE	DISTRICTS																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Burrush Millet (Cummin, Bara), Pennisetia Spicata		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																			
Calcutta		15 6	15 5	14 9	21 5	23 2	32 0	11 8	10 12	10 0	17 12	16 0	20 0	23 2	24 8	32 0	17 12	...	...
24-Pergunnahs		12 8	13 5	3 5	16 0	20 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	16 0	13 5	...	...
Nudda		14 8	15 3	16 7	24 9	...	32 0	16 7	16 13	20 0	17 4	18 4	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna		16 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore		20 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 4	22 8	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad		17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagpore		15 10	15 12	15 9	14 0	14 8	27 8	18 0	18 0	25 8	20 0	20 0	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye		18 0	18 0	16 0	37 8	37 8	48 12	13 8	16 8	19 11	17 4	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore		20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra		13 8	15 0	19 14	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna		18 12	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri		10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
Dacca		14 8	14 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	16 0	16 4	25 0	19 4	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore		24 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge		19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh		13 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah		13 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong		12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkholly		23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts		16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	17 14	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah		10 0	40 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																			
Patna		17 8	17 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya		20 0	20 0	21 0	24 8	24 8	30 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad		16 8	16 0	15 8	25 0	26 0	35 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	...	23 8	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...
Darbhanga		17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	22 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore		14 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	44 0	28 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun		19 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumpran		17 0	16 8	15 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...
Monghyr		17 0	16 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	43 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpur		19 11	19 10	20 0	29 6	33 9	27 12	13 9	13 9	16 12	16 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah		16 6	16 6	17 1	26 8	25 4	34 0	16 6	15 12	18 15	18 15	18 15	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda		18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs		18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.		14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack		15 12	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	14 7	26 4	26 4	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree		13 2	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 9	28 0	32 8	32 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore		14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
Haridwar		18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga		17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom		24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom		15 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 31-9 to 42 seers per rupee.
 f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Dam-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-13 seers.
 g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koocheta 12-12 seers, and Meherpore, Chooalanga, and Ranaghat 12 seers.
 h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sathkhira 13 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
 j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagu 11 seers, Jungipore 10-14 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
 k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-3 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
 l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Natore 12 seers and Nowgong 11-4 seers.
 m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 19 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
 n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
 o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligori 10 seers.
 p Retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
 q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Munshigunge 10-10 seers and Narainigunge 13-4 seers.
 r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gomundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgung 12-12 seers.
 s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patnakhali 10-10 seers, Porozepore 11 seers, and Bhoia 9 seers.
 t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BENGAL — continued.

- a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 12-1 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
 b Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
 d In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhaboah 11 seers.
 f In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
 g In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 13 seers.
 h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
 i In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
 j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Begusar 10-4 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
 k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka and Soopole 10 seers and Muddehpooora 10-8 seers.
 l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arraroah (in Nanegunge) 12 seers.
 m In Godda retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
 n In Khoorda retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
 o In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 p Retail price of salt at Khuruckdih 12 seers per rupee.
 q Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers and at Burralazar and Gorinipore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Barua), Pennisetum Spontaneum.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	24 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 8	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	21 5	22 12	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintia Hills	...	...	7 5	...	...	6 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	18 8	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	26 0	26 0	024	026	026	024 0
	Salrahanpur	21 8	21 8	21 8	40 13	40 13	30 2	9 11	9 11	10 12	13 7	13 6	12 14	32 4	32 4	424	411	27 15	25 18
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	20 4	21 0	37 10	23 0	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	36 12	36 12	430	426	626	628 18
	Meerut	20 0	18 8	19 0	31 0	33 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	028	825	025	026 0
	Bulandshahr	19 8	20 0	20 12	29 0	30 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	10 11	27 0	27 0	026	018	020	022 0
	Aligarh	17 8	17 4	19 8	26 8	26 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	826	822	022	021 0
	Kanun	11 8	12 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	35 0
	Garhwal	18 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	20 4	19 11	18 9	32 6	32 1	28 2	11 4	11 4	11 11	13 12	13 12	12 15	31 8	32 2	627	022	822	820 4
	Moradabad	21 14	21 4	20 10	31 14	31 14	28 2	10 10	10 10	8 2	13 12	15 0	14 6	31 4	31 4	427	819	620	1023 2
	Budoun	21 4	21 4	20 0	31 12	32 6	27 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	13 12	16 3	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	19 6	19 10	20 10	28 12	28 12	27 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahjahanpur	21 8	20 12	21 8	33 0	33 0	29 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	18 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai Pergunnahs	22 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	18 8	17 4	18 8	27 8	27 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	025	021	021	022 0
	Agra	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	024	023	023	021 0
	Farrukhabad	19 3	18 1	19 7	27 7	27 5	26 8	6 7	7 5	8 3	14 6	14 6	15 5	25 10	25 15	...	23 0	22 2	...
	Mainpuri	19 8	19 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawn	18 0	17 0	19 8	23 8	23 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	022	824	024	020 0
	Etah	21 0	20 5	22 0	27 5	26 13	27 0	8 2	8 0	6 0	14 5	14 5	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	21 5	23 0	018 0
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	27 0	030	023	023	026 0
	Jhansi	23 0	22 2	24 4	38 13	38 1	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	36 13	35 8	824	125	026	0 0
	Lalitpur	23 0	21 8	26 0	42 0	40 0	39 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	41 0	40 0	036	032	032	032 0
	Cannore	19 0	19 4	21 0	27 8	28 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	16 8	34 0	35 0	032	026	027	827 0
	Fatehpur	17 6	17 14	18 12	26 0	27 0	26 12	11 4	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	37 0	37 0	035	032	032	033 0
	Banda	23 0	22 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	32 0	32 0	833	031	030	831 0
	Allahabad	17 12	18 4	19 8	28 8	30 0	28 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	15 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	833	031	030	831 0
	Ramirpur	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	028	028	0 0	...
	Jampur	19 13	20 8	21 3	31 12	30 5	33 2	7 12	7 12	8 7	15 8	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	622 0
	Gorakhpur	20 11	18 0	21 9	30 9	28 12	36 0	14 6	14 5	16 3	18 0	16 11	21 9	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Dasi	20 8	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	42 0	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 7	19 3	20 10	25 1	26 1	31 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 0	16 4	29 8	29 8	841	0 0	...	...
	Mirzapur	18 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	28 0	30 0	027	027	028	025 0
	Benares	17 14	16 8	18 2	26 8	26 8	27 10	11 6	11 6	13 0	17 1	17 1	20 1	29 4	27 10	28 11	29 4	29 4	427 0
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	18 10	27 0	26 6	28 9	10 5	10 5	10 11	16 1	16 1	21 3	32 3	32 3	336	127	127	1127 0
	Balia	19 6	18 12	16 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhit	21 8	20 7	21 13	35 6	36 4	35 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
UP.	Lucknow	18 14	18 13	19 9	28 10	31 3	29 2	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 10	14 12	14 13	29 10	25 0	27 8	24 2	24 13	25 0
	Unao	19 0	19 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	032	024	024	0 0
	Bara Banki	18 8	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	032	022	022	024 0
	Sitapur	21 3	20 12	20 14	26 0	25 12	27 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 8	19 0	33 0	33 0	423	427	1027	821 0
	Barauni	18 12	17 13	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eheri	19 12	19 12	20 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	44 0	49 0	034	0 0	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 8	18 8	19 4	27 0	29 8	31 0	10 12	11 4	11 8	17 0	17 12	16 0	36 0	37 8	837	0 0	...	...
	Bharnach	20 0	18 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	9 6	18 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	45 0	038	024	024	014 0
	Gonda	22 8	21 6	23 8	40 8	38 8	38 12	15 0	15 8	15 12	16 10	17 4	20 0	46 8	46 8	843	027	023	826 0
	Rai Bareilly	19 6	20 0	20 12	29 0	29 8	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	30 8	825	024	8 0
PUNJAB.	Sultanpur	21 8	22 0	23 0	33 0	36 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatahgarh	20 14	21 1	22 3	33 2	33 9	33 2	15 14	16 9	16 10	17 4	17 11	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	19 8	19 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	31 0	30 0	028	821	022	823 0
	Gurgaon	20 12	21 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	026	823	824	823 0
	Karnal	19 0	19 0	19															

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAH.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Vengru, Sawer, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggies), Pannum Millicum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
									Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	16 0	16 0	17 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 8	3 4	3 4	11 6	12 4	12 0	Sylhet	
...	14 8	15 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar	
...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	13 0	12 0	10 2	Goalpara	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Garo Hills	
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 9	11 8	11 8	10 8	Kamrup	
...	8 14	7 3	9 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sibsagar	
...	12 0	13 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	
...	26 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Naga Hills	
...	31 3	31 3	27 6	150 8	129 0	150 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Debra Dun	
...	30 4	28 11	25 5	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 10	12 15	12 6	12 6	12 7	11 13	Saharanpur	
...	28 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 2	Muzaffarnagar	
...	25 0	25 0	24 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Meerut	
...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	Aligarh	
...	27 0	25 14	22 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	23 2	24 4	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 4	12 6	8 0	Garhwál	
...	25 3	24 0	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 8	12 8	10 4	Bijnor	
...	24 6	25 0	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	11 14	10 8	11 6	11 6	12 0	Moradabad	
...	26 0	26 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 6	11 14	11 9	10 6	Budann	
...	24 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Bareilly	
...	27 8	27 8	23 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	Shahjahanpur	
...	25 0	25 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	Tarai Pergunnahs	
...	25 11	24 15	22 14	156 8	156 8	156 8	12 3	11 15	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	22 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 9	11 9	11 6	10 14	Agra	
...	26 0	26 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Farrukhabad	
...	25 0	24 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	Mainpuri	
...	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Etawah	
...	31 9	33 5	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Etah	
...	35 0	35 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Jalaun	
...	29 0	29 0	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhansi	
...	28 4	28 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	Lalitpur	
...	37 0	39 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	Cawnpore	
...	30 8	31 0	30 4	130 0	135 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Fatehpur	
...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Banda	
...	28 4	28 4	28 4	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	33 5	32 5	32 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 11	11 11	9 2	10 10	10 10	8 15	Hamirpur	
...	30 0	24 0	29 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	...	11 3	11 3	9 9	Jaunpur	
...	22 14	23 8	23 10	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	9 3	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Gorakhpur	
...	27 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 15	9 8	9 8	9 4	Basti	
...	25 12	25 8	26 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	10 2	10 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Azamgarh	
...	28 5	28 5	23 13	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15	10 15	9 9	10 11	...	...	Mirzapur	
...	30 0	28 12	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	11 4	9 10	10 5	10 5	9 10	Benares	
...	23 1	20 15	21 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	9 6	10 10	11 4	...	Ghazipur	
...	25 12	26 5	23 3	115 0	115 0	117 8	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 4	Balia	
...	28 0	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	Pilibhit	
...	25 0	26 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	Lucknow	
...	24 7	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Unao	
...	21 2	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 7	8 7	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Bara Banki	
...	20 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Sitapur	
...	27 8	27 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Hardui	
...	28 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Kheri	
...	32 12	31 4	30 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Fyzabad	
...	25 12	25 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 0	Bharaich	
...	30 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gonda	
...	28 4	27 12	26 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 14	10 12	9 3	Rai Bareilly	
...	28 0	26 0	22 4	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Sultanpur	
...	25 4	25 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Partabgarh	
...	31 0	30 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 6	12 6	11 12	12 4	12 4	11 8	Delhi	
...	33 0	34 0	29 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	Gurgaon	
...	31 0	28 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	10 15	12 0	12 0	10 10	Karnal	
...	43 0	44 0	35 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hissar	
...	32 0	35 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	14 1	14 1	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	Rohtak (a)	
...	37 8	39 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	Sirsa	
...	21 0	21 8	21 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	11 5	11 5	10 12	10 10	10 0	10 1	Umballa	
...	36 0	34 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 0	Ludhiana	
...	35 0	35 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	Amli	
...	24 0	24 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	Jullundur (a)	
...	Hoshiarpur (a)	
...	Kangra	

(a) Barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCE.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choim, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), Panicularia Spont.								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	12 2	11 13	11 15	12 15	12 12	14 5	10 2	10 2	10 0	11 2	11 2	11 11	30 5	30 14	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	10 8	14 4	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	15 4	12 1	12 10	10 8	14 11	16 13	12 10	36 12	37 13	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	No return received		
	Coorg	9 13	9 5	9 8	10 3	10 3	10 8	14 14	16 13	11 3	19 9	20 10	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	16 8	15 8	16 0	23 4	23 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Kishengurh		15 0	15 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 4	25 4	28 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	
Kerrowlee		19 10	18 12	18 0	28 12	27 8	21 8	13 12	13 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	28 12	12 21	0 25	10 25	8 18	8 18	8 18	8 18	8 18	8 18	8 18	
Ulwur		19 15	20 0	18 11	27 15	27 10	23 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 8	28 8	8 24	0 22	8 25	0 20	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	
Bhurtpore (City)		21 0	18 11	17 8	30 0	30 4	25 8	8 0	8 2	6 8	11 9	11 4	11 0	28 4	28 4	27 0	0 26	0 25	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	
Ajnere		15 8	15 0	15 8	22 8	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	
Deoli Cantonment		17 15	16 4	17 3	25 4	23 4	23 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	24 14	24 6	23 13	19 22	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19
Erinpura		17 4	17 14	18 14	29 0	28 2	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	0 25	0 20	2 21	0 26	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24
Sirohee		15 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	0 18	0 21	0 21	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	
Abu		13 8	14 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18
CENTRAL INDIA.	Anadra	15 4	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14	12 14	15 10	18 12	18 5	21 7	10 15	10 15	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh ("	14 8	15 12	19 11	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 1	12 13	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 12	15 8	21 14	21 4	23 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	0 25	0 18	7 18	2 21	2 21	2 21	2 21	2 21	2 21	2 21	
	Bikaner	12 0	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 1	6 10	6 10	6 12	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	14 20	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24	6 24
	Boondee	20 0	18 8	20 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 12	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	0 27	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	
	Kotah	19 0	18 0	19 4	22 0	19 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	0 24	8 15	0 15	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	
	Tonk	19 0	17 11	16 13	28 0	26 0	23 1	8 0	8 2	7 0	9 12	9 11	10 0	29 8	29 4	23 6	21 8	21 8	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	8 21	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Jhallawar	18 6	17 3	17 0	23 10	22 14	23 14	...	...	...	11 3	8 14	8 13	24 6	24 6	6 18	18 6	18 6	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
	Shahpoora	17 4	16 0	17 12	24 0	20 6	22 4	13 0	13 4	10 4	15 2	16 12	15 0	22 12	21 1	121 8	17 11	117 120	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	
	Dholpur	17 8	16 15	18 1	28 2	28 15	25 6	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 8	12 6	12 6	26 7	26 8	8 23	8 24	10 25	2 22	2 22	2 22	2 22	2 22	2 22	2 22	
	Indore	15 8	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	0 22	14 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20
CENTRAL INDIA.	Gwalior	17 5	17 8	...	22 9	22 13	22 7	7 5	6 14	7 7	9 12	10 1	9 10	25 9	24 14	22 7	20 22	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	
	Goona	24 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	0 33	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	
	Raghelkhand (Sutna)	21 12	22 1	23 0	41 5	42 8	35 5	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 4	22 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	0 40	0 33	10 32	0 25	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1883—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAMS.

Grain.												Firewood.				Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
																Wholesale.			Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
																Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
																Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
																Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.